

MIKE MANSFIELD  
1ST DISTRICT MONTANA

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

January 26, 1943

RECORDED AND INDEXED  
2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/LWW  
910662

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have had a great many requests about the Dies Committee and being a newcomer to Congress I am writing to you for information. Does it in any way conflict with the duties of the Federal Bureau of Investigation? Is it an overlapping service or does it do work separate from that of your Bureau?

Any information that you may give me about this particular committee will be very much appreciated.

With best wishes,

MIKE MANSFIELD  
Sincerely,

Mike Mansfield

RECORD

SE

FEB 29 1943

Arch 1943

EAT:ED

January 29, 1943

RECD 2/1/43 7-21  
Honorable Mike Mansfield  
Senate of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

INFORMATION  
HEREIN IS UNCLAS  
DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NWS/ED/CW  
9/0662

My dear Congressman:

I have received your letter of January 26, 1943, pertaining to your interest in determining the jurisdictional field of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and its possible conflict or overlapping with Congressional Committees. I am pleased to designate a representative of my staff to discuss this matter with you and have asked Mr. Edward A. Tamm to call upon you in the next several days. He will contact your secretary on Monday, February 1st, and arrange for an appointment at your convenience.

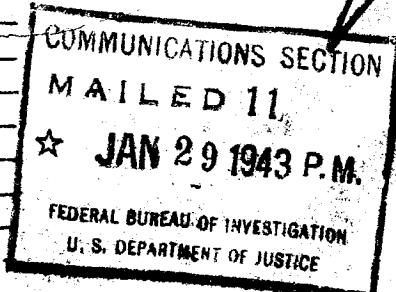
With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely,

J. Edgar Hoover

FBI POLICE  
MAILED 2/22/43  
FBI POLICE  
2/22/43

Mr. Tolson  
E. A. Tamm  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Coffey  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Ladd  
Mr. Nichols  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tracy  
Mr. Carson  
Mr. Hendon  
Mr. McGuire  
Mr. Mumford  
Mr. Harbo  
Mr. Quinn Tamm  
Nease  
Gandy



58 FEB 11 1943

80

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

September 18, 1943

RECEIVED  
2/17/60 BY 60267 NLS/LLC/CWW  
910662

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I noticed in a paper some three or four days ago that the FBI had investigated something like 1200 people named by the Dies Committee as subversive and out of that total, found something like four or five to be actually guilty. I have tried to find this particular paper and item but have been unsuccessful. I am, therefore, writing to you for corroboration of this statement, if it is true, or for any additional information you might have in regard to this particular matter.

I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

With best personal wishes,

Sincerely,

MIKE MANSFIELD

RECORDED & INDEXED

62-71617-2

SEP 20 1943

RECEIVED  
9-21-43  
FBI

RECORDED  
ESS:hs  
62-71319

September 24, 1943

X

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

2/17/00 60267 MCS/LTC/CJW  
9/10662

My dear Congressman:

I was pleased to receive your recent letter wherein you made inquiry concerning certain investigations which this Bureau has conducted with regard to government employees and I thought you would be interested in knowing that a report in connection with these investigations has been submitted to the Attorney General. I am informed that on page 7601 of the Congressional Record for September 14, 1943 mention was made of the fact that this report had been transmitted to the Senate and to the House of Representatives by the Attorney General.

For any additional information which you desire in connection with this report you may wish to make appropriate inquiry at the Office of the Attorney General or through the Appropriations Committee to which, I believe, this report was referred.

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. E. A. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Clegg \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Coffey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Carson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Hendon \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mumford \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Piper \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Quinn Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SEP 25 3 20 PM '43  
RECEIVED IN THE WHITE HOUSE  
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

4 SEP 28 1943

FILE

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/cdw  
910662

# Rep. Mansfield Lays USSR Role in Pacific

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, March 9.—Rep. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont), who returned last December from a trip to China as the personal representative of the President, gave a little advice today to "the people who are demanding that Russia give us Siberian bases or enter the Pacific war."

These critics who are prone to speculate why Russia is not at war with Japan, he said, "would do well to ponder" another question. He cited the fight the Soviet forces are waging against Hitler's legions in Europe.

"There Stalin's forces are carrying on magnificently and successfully. Could they do as well if they had to maintain another front in the Far East?" he asked.

Calling Russia "our greatest potential ally" in the Pacific area, he told the House: "Russia is today in the war with Japan even though her army and navy are not fighting our enemy."

He reminded his audience that the Soviet Union has an army of from 500,000 to 700,000 on the Manchukuoan-Korean frontier and, facing them, an estimated 600,000 in the Kwantung army of Japan, "young, splendidly trained and well-equipped soldiers whom the Japanese cannot afford to withdraw."

There have been no lack of "incidents" between the Japanese and Russian forces, he said, and cited some 2,700 minor cases of friction since 1932, with two major battles on the frontiers, in both of which the Japanese were "decisively defeated." He spoke of the Japanese fear of the Red Navy and Red Air Force as well, and the underground airdromes at Vladivostok from which terrible destruction could be unleashed against Japanese cities.

Rep. Mansfield said he felt certain Japan and the U.S.S.R. "are going to war."

Mansfield's speech followed by a day a surprise press conference held by Admiral of the Fleet Chester W. Nimitz who lunched with the President today. It was noted that Gen. Joseph Stilwell, Admiral William F. Halsey, Lieut. Gen. A. C. Wedemeyer, chief of staff of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, and Maj. Gen. Patrick J. Hurley, Ambassador to China, all were in Washington. At the same time dispatches revealed that Japanese Premier Kuniaki Koiso warned his country that the ~~soon~~ may invade Japan.

NOT RECORDED

56 APR 2 1940

This is a clipping from  
page 2 of the  
**DAILY WORKER**

Date 3-10-40  
Clipped at the Seat of  
Government.

DE-INDEXED  
DATE: 11-25-58  
5

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/CCL/CWW  
910662

January 26, 1951

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

My dear Congressman:

I want to take this opportunity to express my sincere appreciation for the whole-hearted support which you voiced for our organization in the extension of your remarks in the House of Representatives on Thursday. It is gratifying to know that my administration of the activities of the FBI has your confidence.

You were indeed thoughtful in incorporating into the Congressional Record the communication dated January 21, 1951, from the President, Society of Former Special Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Inc., and the very excellent article, "Why I No Longer Fear the FBI," by Morris L. Ernst.

I do hope that our efforts will always merit such fine comment.

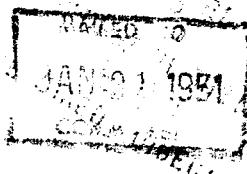
G. I. R. -7  
With expressions of my highest esteem  
and best regards,

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

ENCLOSURE BEING FILED

NOTE: The extension of remarks of Hon. Mansfield of Montana appeared in the Thursday, January 25, 1951, edition of the Congressional Record (p. A419).

ROK:91



TM 31 322 W. 51 62-11  
N-2 DEBL REC'D 10 FEB 10 1951  
RECORDED - 81 800W PERS. FILES

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ladd \_\_\_\_\_  
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Slavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Moore \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

67 MARCH 1951

MIKE MANSFIELD  
1ST DISTRICT, MONTANA

COMMITTEE:  
FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Congress of the United States  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

June 2, 1951.

2/17/00 60267 MLS/CLC/CJW  
910662

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director of FBI,  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

b7C

I have received a letter from [redacted] of Helena, Montana inquiring if the FBI has a scholarship. [redacted] has a son attending Washington State College and he plans to take up the Police and Security Schooling provided at that school.

Could you send me any information on this which I can forward to him?

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am

MURKIN PROGRESSIVE

JUN 5 1951

Sincerely yours,

Mike Mansfield

MSB  
JPC  
6-6-51

RECORDED - 141

INDEXED - 141

JUN 15 1951

18-A71

(M.S.)

RECORDED - 141  
EX-3

June 6, 1951

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
House of Representatives  
Washington, D. C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

2/17/00 BY 60267 NES/CLC/CW  
910662

My dear Congressman:

b7C

Your letter of June 2, 1951, concerning [redacted] of Helena, Montana, and his inquiry about a possible FBI scholarship has been received.

I thought you might like to know that this Bureau does not sponsor or provide any type of scholarships. We do maintain the FBI National Academy for selected police officers who are recommended by their superiors. In this connection, it is a pleasure to enclose a booklet describing the activities of the Academy. For your information, we have received word from the Veterans Administration that the Academy is on the approved list of educational institutions where veterans can study under Public Laws 16 and 346, commonly referred to as the GI Bill of Rights. I am also sending you some data pertaining to employment with the FBI which I thought you might like to make available to [redacted]

b7C

With expressions of my highest esteem and best regards,

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

RECORDED READING ROOM  
FBI WASH. D.C.  
MAY 6 1951  
RBC

ENCLOSURE

RECEIVED

Enclosure  
Clerical Job Sheet  
SA Job Sheet  
Story FBI NA

MAY 7 1951

RBC:md:lch

81

Wilson \_\_\_\_\_  
Ad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dale \_\_\_\_\_  
Glavin \_\_\_\_\_  
Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tracy \_\_\_\_\_  
Harbo \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Andy \_\_\_\_\_

OFFICE OF DIRECTOR  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Date Jan. 15, 1952 Time 2:55PM

Secretary to Congressman Mike  
 Mansfield (D-Montana) tele  
 locally

2/17/52 60267 MLS/crc/cdc  
 Phone No. 910662

**REMARKS**

She spoke to Mr. Holloman.

The secretary was calling to secure information regarding the Bureau's jurisdiction in conducting an investigation of an individual the Congressman had named for the position of postmaster in Montana. She advised that the Post Office Department had advised them that the individual was not suitable for the position and would not be appointed. The Congressman advised his constituents of this and the constituents stated they would not name another man for the position and wanted the FBI to conduct an investigation to determine if the Post Office Department's allegations are correct.

Mr. Holloman advised her of the Bureau's jurisdiction and that it should be explained to the constituents that the Bureau could not conduct such an investigation.

wfc RECORDED 5  
EX-10312

b7C

# Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: 11/18

FROM : J. P. MOHR

SUBJECT:

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CCW(alt)  
910662

Tolson  
Ladd  
Mahoney  
Belmont  
Clegg  
Gleavin  
Harbo  
Rosen  
Reeve  
Geary  
Mabry  
Winterrowd  
Tele. Room  
Holloman  
Sizoo  
Miss Gandy

X X

While discussing other matters with Mr. Hendon this morning, he stated that Monday, November 18, 1953, he had a lengthy interview with Senator Mike Mansfield (Democrat of Montana). He said during the interview Senator Mansfield raised the White case and the conversation then drifted to Communists in general. Mr. Hendon said it was apparent to him that Mike Mansfield was very anti-Communist and he made the statement that during the next session of Congress he was going to introduce a bill to outlaw the Communist Party. Mr. Hendon said that Mike Mansfield said he knew the Director had been opposed to outlawing the Communist Party previously and Mr. Hendon said that may well have been true but times change and he did not know what the Bureau's attitude with respect to this matter was at the present time.

Mr. Hendon said he was calling this matter to our attention so if we desired any action to be taken by Senator Mansfield we could contact him. He said he was sure the Senator would be receptive to receiving the Bureau's views either for or against such a bill.

I tol: Mr. Hendon I would pass on this information.

JPM:DW

*John Mohr*  
I suggest we  
take no action

NOV 24 1953

H.P.

152

# 'Inertia' Decried In Facing Reds

*file*

CLAREMONT, Calif., Dec. 15 (P)—Sen. Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) said today the Eisenhower Administration has no "practical plan" to counter what he termed a "massive gain in the momentum of Soviet diplomacy."

Mansfield, a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Mansfield said in a speech at Pomona College that "for months the Administration has been at a loss to deal with the new Soviet challenge."

"Despite bold terms like 'massive retaliation,'" Mansfield said, "This Soviet diplomatic offensive has been met with nothing but a 'massive inertia.'" He added that Soviet intentions "were grossly miscalculated" in the wake of the Geneva Summit Conference in July and that "many took at face value the preachers of 'peaceful coexistence' by Sovietialism."



Premier Nikolai Bulganin and Communist Party boss Nikita Khrushchev.

Mansfield mentioned the failure of the Geneva Big Four Foreign Ministers Conference in October, the "venturous thrust" of the Russians into the Middle East, and the "equally bold Soviet thrust into Southeast Asia" underscored by the Bulganin-Khrushchev visits there, as having had a "sobering effect upon . . . the all-too-optimistic in the Administration."

He said events of the past few months suggest that the "Spirit of Geneva" seems to have been "generated" by Russia as a tactic to "reduce Western vigilance and to soften the neutral areas" in preparation for the Red diplomatic drive.

Mansfield said that while the Russians moved "boldly and with determination," those responsible for American foreign policy have "turned their backs on new ideas . . ." He said further that foreign policy under the Eisenhower Administration is "plagued by factionalism."

*V. Preso*

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nichols \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
*AB* Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mason \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

BAUM

*Boys 11/13*

*3/2/63*

*Bogach*

Wash. Post and *13*  
Times Herald  
Wash. News \_\_\_\_\_  
Wash. Star \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Mirror \_\_\_\_\_  
N. Y. Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
New Leader \_\_\_\_\_

631 11/27/55  
Date DEC 16 1955

7 DEC 26 1955

CTR 4

Mr. Tolson  
 Mr. Nichols  
 Mr. Boardman  
 Mr. Belmont  
 Mr. Mason  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Parsons  
 Mr. Rosen  
 Mr. Tamm  
 Mr. Nease  
 Mr. Winterrowd  
 Tele. Room  
 Mr. Holloman  
 Miss Gandy  
 MR. BRANAGH

2/17/50 69267 NLS/CLC/CW  
 910662

(RELEASE AT 7 P.M. EST)

(MANSFIELD)

SEN. MIKE MANSFIELD (D-MONT.) CALLED FOR WITHDRAWAL OF BELLIGERENT TROOPS AND A NON-AGGRESSION PACT BETWEEN ISRAEL AND EGYPT. MANSFIELD, A MEMBER OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE, SAID IN A PREPARED STATEMENT THAT THESE WERE AMONG STEPS NECESSARY FOR "PEACE WITH JUSTICE" IN THE MIDDLE EAST. HE ALSO CALLED FOR A UNITED NATIONS FORCE TO GUARD THE ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN BORDER UNTIL THE TWO NATIONS AGREE IT SHOULD BE WITHDRAWN.

HE SAID THAT DURING THE CURRENT CEASE-FIRE IN SUEZ "THE TIME MAY WELL BE NOW OR NEVER" TO FORGE A LASTING PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST.

HE LISTED FIVE PRINCIPLES FOR THE PEACE-MAKERS:

1. BRITAIN, FRANCE AND ISRAEL SHOULD WITHDRAW FROM EGYPTIAN SOIL WHEN A UNITED NATIONS FORCE CAN TAKE OVER OR A SATISFACTORY SETTLEMENT IS MADE.

2. EGYPT'S SOVEREIGNTY SHOULD BE INSURED BUT THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD HOLD THE CANAL ZONE UNTIL IT GETS A GUARANTEE THAT SHIPS OF ALL NATIONS MAY USE THE CANAL FREELY.

3. EGYPT SHOULD "RENOUCE ITS POLICY OF EXTERMINATION" OF ISRAEL AND NEGOTIATE A NON-AGGRESSION PACT WITH THE JEWISH NATION.

4. A UNITED NATIONS FORCE SHOULD GUARD THE BORDER.

5. MEMBERS OF THE UNITED NATIONS SHOULD "ENTERTAIN REQUESTS" FOR AID IN RECONSTRUCTION AND DEVELOPMENT OF EGYPT AND NEIGHBORING STATES.

MANSFIELD SAID THE WHOLE WORLD SHARES RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE MIDDLE EAST FIGHTING. HE SAID U.N. MEMBERS "HAVE BEEN UNWILLING TO FACE THE FACT THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO PEACE IN THE MIDDLE EAST OVER THE PAST DECADE."

HE SAID HIS SUGGESTIONS WOULD HELP REACH A JUST SETTLEMENT, "A PEACE WHICH WILL SERVE THE DECENT NEEDS OF THE BELLIGERENTS AND OF ALL NATIONS."

11/10--RH341P

b7C

162-910662-A

NOT RECORDED  
 149 NOV 16 1956

354  
 67 NOV 13 1956

# New Whips in Senate

Mike Mansfield

Everett Dirksen



Devoid of theatrics

The New York Times (by George Tamas)  
A good political showman

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—It is quite too flip a term to do justice to so sober and bookish a man; the temptation, nevertheless, is overpowering to call Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana the poor man's Walter George.

Senator Mansfield, the new Democratic whip, or assistant Democratic leader of the Senate, has been a studious and responsible foreign policy expert in the junior wing of his party. He has been, too, a junior member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Now, however, because of his elevation to the second place in the Democratic ranks of the Senate and because the Democratic foreign policy patriarch, Walter F. George of Georgia, has retired from the Senate, Mr. Mansfield has become a great power almost overnight.

JAN 4

N.Y. TIMES

## 'All-Services' Man

He is therefore, so far as all the records indicate, one of the few members of the Senate entitled to describe himself as a former "full professor." He is also the only member of that august institution to have served as a private (or its equivalent) in the Army, the Navy and the Marine Corps.

At the age of 15 he joined the Navy in 1918; served ten months overseas. He enlisted in 1919 in the Army, and then, from 1920 to 1922, he served as a Marine in the Philippines, Japan, Siberia and China.

The experience left a mark upon him; his specialty in foreign affairs still is the Far East and he has an understanding of Orientals that has made him welcome alike in Indochina or Indonesia.

Heretofore, he has been, for all the robustness of his early life, primarily a scholar rather than a very active politician. But he can shake hands with the best of them when such an occasion as a political campaign comes along.

His quiet mode of going about his affairs will probably be changed now that he has been brought closely into the company of his remarkable chief in the Senate Democratic organization, the redoubtable Senator Lyndon B. Johnson, the party's top leader.

### Man of Action

Senator Johnson is far more a man of action than of reflection, and he tends to require this approach in "one about him."

Senator Mansfield is a man about whom humorous anecdotes do not gather; quiet, competent, restrained, he has been conspicuous mainly for a total lack of any personal theatrical quality in a forum where prima donnas may be found at every second or third desk.

He was born March 18, 1911, in New York City, but when he was 3 years old his parents moved to Montana. He served five terms in the House of Representatives before being elected to the Senate in 1952. He married Maureen Hayes of Butte; their one child, Anne, is now in college.

Both sets of associations are entirely natural and genuine: Mansfield as a boy himself worked in the Butte mines, joining his fellow Irishmen in endless good-natured chaffing of the Cornish-born miners who for some obscure reason are still called "Cousin Jacks" by the Irish chaps.

The academic life is equally familiar to the Senator. Though he never finished high school, he honed up so thoroughly on his own as a young man that he was later able to take both A. B. and M. A. degrees at Montana State University and there as a professor in Latin American and Far Eastern history.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Clegg  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Miss Parsons  
Mr. Hogan  
Miss Tamm  
Miss Thomas  
Mr. Nease  
Tele. Room  
Mr. McNamee  
Miss Gandy

12/11/66  
60-2475-7407  
12/11/66

Special to The New York Times  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3.—In appraising the qualifications of Everett McKinley Dirksen to be the top Republican's new whip in the Senate, there are those who find special significance in the Senator's middle name.

Others see in the son of the Illinois prairies the true spirit of President Eisenhower's move toward "modern Republicanism." Still others find most important the devotion of the former Pekin High School student to cross-country running.

"You know what running does for the lungs," a long-time friend remarked today.

Whatever the reason, young Dirksen's interest in running gave way to debating at the University of Minnesota. There, in the early days of World War I, the athlete became the orator, arguing the pros and cons of a world peace organization.

This led to a long and productive forensic career. Many of his ardent admirers and severe critics agree it may have reached its climax on the night of June 8, 1952, in the International Amphitheatre of the Chicago stockyards.

There Mr. Dirksen, making a stand worthy of General Custer in behalf of the Presidential candidacy of Robert A. Taft, raised fellow delegates to the Republican National Convention to the heights of frenzy—~~and~~ enthusiasm.

### The Accusing Finger

Senator Dirksen, pleading for the seating of a Georgia delegation supporting Senator Taft, was rolling along, well toward the full bloom of a William Jennings Bryan oration, when he made a slip.

Not a witness to the occasion, including thousands of television viewers, will forget the Senator's angry words when he shook a threatening finger at Gov. Thomas E. Dewey in the New York delegation and shouted:

"We followed you before, and you took us down the road to defeat."

Governor Dewey ultimately delivered his New York delegation, 92-to-4, to the winner, General Eisenhower.

A lot has happened since. The Senator, returning to Washington an isolationist, became a champion of foreign aid for the President. And the President, to help the Senator get re-elected last fall, went on the stump for him in Illinois.

"I have never denied that Senator Dirksen and I have had some strong differences," the President told a pre-election news conference, "but he has turned into a very valuable lieutenant when I called on him for help."

### Switched on McCarthy

One of their differences in the early days of the Eisenhower Administration was Senator Joseph R. McCarthy. Senator Dirksen, who had won his Senate seat in 1950 with strong isolationist support, was on the side of the Wisconsin Republican through the dramatic days of the 1953 Army-McCarthy dispute over loyalty hearings.

But later, when Senator McCarthy charged the Administration with appeasing communism, Mr. Dirksen disagreed, and championed the President.

The Senator's florid tongue has led to controversy over his place among the great orators of history. Some regard him as in the long, and perhaps passing, succession that began with Demosthenes. Others think of him as an artist in "Rock-and-roll without music,"

### Man in the Know

However, none question his fund of knowledge about legislation.

In the Nineteen Thirties and Forties, when he served his district in the House, Mr. Dirksen was considered one of the most formidable and consistent critics of New Deal monetary and fiscal policies.

Newsmen listened to him debate on the floor, having learned that a good political showman had appeared on the legislative scene.

The Senator was born Jan. 4, 1896, of German parents whose admiration of the Republican President-elect led them to a middle name for the baby. In World War I he was a field artillery man, and then a balloon observer in the St. Mihiel sector.

In the Twenties he made forays in river dredging, making washing machines and in the baking business. None of these enterprises were outstanding successes.

In 1927 he married Miss Lurella Carver, a Pekin girl who proved to be an excellent campaigner in her own right. He was elected to his first public office the same year. He became City Commissioner of Pekin.

WALTER F. GEORGE, GA., CHAPMAN

THEODORE F. MCGRATH, R. I. ALEXANDER WILEY, WIS.  
J. W. FULLBRIGHT, ARK.  
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.  
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.  
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.  
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.  
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.

H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.  
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA  
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.  
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vt.  
HOMER E. CAPERNART, IND.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF  
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

## United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

December 27, 1956

Honorable Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

2/17/60 60267 WLS/CLC/Ltd  
910662

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is letter I have received from [redacted]

[redacted] of Kalispell, Montana, making inquiry concerning one, Charles  
J. Coe, Editor of the paper, "Facts for Farmers". b7C

Would you please send me what information you can which I can  
forward to [redacted] in answer to his question. I would appreciate  
your returning the enclosure for my files.

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

DEC 31 1956

Mike Mansfield

162-74317-  
JAN 9 1957

1-5-5  
• DEC 31 1956

b7C

Enclosure one  
made, may  
original enclosure  
not to be multiplied

CONFIDENTIAL COPY 1000

5. p.m.

62-71319

January 4, 1957

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

2/17/60 602607 4651000/400  
910662

My dear Senator:

Your communication dated December 27, 1956, with the enclosed letter addressed to you by [redacted] Holt Stage, Kalispell, Montana, has been received and I fully appreciate the motives which prompted your communication.

b7C

While I would like to be of assistance in connection with [redacted] inquiry, I can only inform him that information contained in the files of the FBI is maintained as confidential in accordance with a regulation promulgated by the Attorney General. I am sure [redacted] will understand my position, as well as the necessity for this regulation, and no inference will be drawn because of my inability to be of assistance that we do or do not have in our files the information he desires.

MAILED 3 JAN - 4 1957

COMM-FBI

As of possible interest to you and for reference purposes in connection with any further study, I do want to inform you of some public sources material germane to your constituent's inquiry. The January 13 and October 15, 1955, editions of "The Firing Line," prepared and distributed by the National American Commission / Post Office Box 1050, Indianapolis, Indiana, contained articles relating to "Facts for Farmers" and its editor, a C. C. Clegg. "The Firing Line" is available to

Butte (Information - with ~~both~~ <sup>3</sup> enclosures to incoming)  
(see note on page two)

New York (Information - with ~~both~~ <sup>3</sup> enclosures to incoming)  
(see note on page two)

(see note on yellow page two)

Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Winterrowd \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Homes \_\_\_\_\_

3 25 W. 28

ATTN Bag

W.M.I.

(5)

JAN 16 1957

REC'D-READ/400

4/4/57

PH

5/5/57

PH

5/5/57

PH

**Honorable Mike Mansfield**

available to public subscription. I am not endorsing or evaluating these articles and I know in referring them to you no such connotation will be ascribed to me.  
(100-S2513, Serials 61 and 62)

The enclosure to your letter is being returned herewith for completion of your files.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

*Enclosure*

ATTENTION BACS, BUTTE AND NEW YORK:

Bu files contain no identifiable information re

[redacted] b7C

Senator Mansfield's letter requested information which he could forward to [redacted] in answer to [redacted] inquiry.

For information Butte, "Facts for Farmers" is published by Farm Research, Inc. (FR), 32 Cortland Street, New York City, and Charles Joseph Coe is editor. FR is subject of current IS - C, ISA - 50 investigation, New York Office origin. Charles Joseph Coe is a Security Index subject of the New York Office. (100-P2513; 100-333343)

The Butte Office should promptly advise the Bureau whether [redacted] was instructed by any of the Butte Office personnel to write to Senator Mansfield. If [redacted] was so advised, appropriate explanation should be obtained from the employee involved, which should be submitted together with your recommendation re administrative action.

b7C

NOTE ON YELLOW:

Last correspondence with Senator Mansfield June 6, 1951, at which time relations were cordial (62-71313).

The articles in the editions of "The Firing Line" generally refer to fact Farm Research, Inc., was cited by the Subcommittee on Un-American Activities in 1941 as a communist front organization; that Coe, the editor of "Facts For Farmers" (FFF), had been affiliated with number

Honorable Mike Mansfield

of organizations cited by Attorney General as within purview  
of EO 10450; and that FFF "is strictly the CP's voice on  
farm questions--."

b7C      Copy of [redacted] letter made for Bufiles.

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAPMAN  
A. W. FULLER, ARK.  
JOHN SPANCKMAN, ALA.  
HERBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.  
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.  
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.  
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.  
  
CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF  
C. C. O'DAY, CLERK

ALICKANDER WILEY, WIS.  
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.  
BRUNICE B. HICKENLOOPER, NEBRA  
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.  
GEORGE D. AIKEN, V.T.  
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

United States Senate  
COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

July 18, 1957

317100 60267 MS/CLC/WW  
910662 ✓  
Hon. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Boardman  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Rose  
Mr. Tammen  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. Nease  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Holloman  
Miss Gandy

b7C

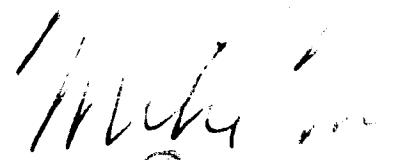
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed herewith is a letter I have received from [redacted]  
[redacted] of Hungry Horse, Montana.

I would appreciate your advising me on the matter he has  
called to my attention. Please return the enclosure with your  
reply.

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
Mike Mansfield

SE 47

162-77319  
NOT RECORDED  
176 JUL 1957  
30

EX-PROCE  
JUL 22 1957

ORIGINAL FILED IN 4-10

220  
July 24, 1957

7/24/57

Honorable Michael J. Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

2/17/00 60267 ALS/CLG/CW  
910662

My dear Senator:

I have received your letter dated July 18,  
1957, and the enclosed letter dated July 11 sent to you by  
[redacted]  
of Hungry Horse, Montana.

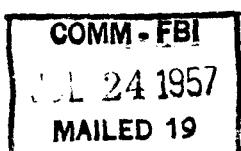
b7C  
For your information, there is no record  
in the files of our headquarters relative to the matter  
mentioned by [redacted] As you know, firearms violations  
are handled by the United States Treasury Department, and  
it is suggested that [redacted] might like to communicate  
with that agency in this regard.

In accordance with your request, his letter  
to you is being returned.

With kind personal regards,

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

RECEIVED - RECORD ROOM  
16 JULY 2 1957



PS 51 071123  
Enclosure

RECEIVED - MAIL ROOM  
FBI - WASH. D.C.  
NOTE: The Bureau has enjoyed past cordial correspondence with  
Senator Mansfield.

JRH:ogh

(4)

MAIL ROOM

6-3-0

ORIGINAL FILED IN

THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R. I., CHAIRMAN  
J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK.  
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.  
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.  
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.  
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.  
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.

ALEXANDER WILLIAMS, S.  
H. ALEXANDER SMITH, N. J.  
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, IOWA  
WILLIAM LANGER, N. DAK.  
WILLIAM F. KNOWLAND, CALIF.  
GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vt.  
HOMER E. CAPEHART, IND.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF  
DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CLERK

# United States Senate

## COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

June 25, 1958

Mr. Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss [redacted] \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Miss Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

RE: Whereabouts of [redacted]

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I am enclosing herewith for your kind attention and consideration a letter which I have received from Leo C. Graybill, an attorney in Great Falls, Montana. Also enclosed is a letter addressed to [redacted]

b7C

2/17/60 60267 NLS/CLC/Cdw  
910662

b7C

I have taken this matter up with the Social Security Administration and also the Veterans Administration, but those departments were unsuccessful in their efforts to locate an address for [redacted]

I would therefore appreciate any information you may be able to furnish. In the event you have a current address for [redacted]  
[redacted] please have the attached letter forwarded to him; if not, please return it also with your report.

b7C

Please return Mr. Graybill's letter when it has served its purpose.

Thanking you, and with best wishes, I am

REC-139  
Sincerely,

*Mike Mansfield*

Encls: 2

(cont'd)  
act  
6-30-58  
auto stats of  
each car made  
6-30-58

GRAYBILL, BRADFORD & GRAYBILL

ATTORNEYS AT LAW

710 FIRST NATIONAL BANK BLDG.  
GREAT FALLS, MONTANA

LEO C. GRAYBILL  
TRUMAN C. BRADFORD  
LEO GRAYBILL, JR.

May 19, 1958

TELEPHONE  
GLENDALE  
2-8579

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
Senate Office Building  
Washington, D. C.

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/CW  
9/0662

Dear Senator:

I have a request to make of you in reference to referring the enclosed letter to the Social Security Bureau in Baltimore. I understand the Bureau has a somewhat flexible rule to discourage the practice of using its facilities to trace persons for private individuals. However, in this case, we are not trying to find a debtor or anything of that nature. This person, [redacted] has some information which is needed in connection with a lawsuit. The letter is from our client (employer) to his former employee, [redacted]. So far all efforts to locate the man have been unsuccessful and this request is about the final effort that can be made.

b7C

I wonder if you might request the Bureau to forward this letter to [redacted]  
[redacted]

Thank you for your consideration in helping us out on this. If impossible to use this angle, just advise to that effect.

Best personal regards.

Very truly yours,

  
LEO C. GRAYBILL

Encl.

LCG:aw

b7C

[Redacted]  
Lewistown, Mont.

May 14, 1958

Dear [Redacted]

I have been trying to contact you about information on a well. If you will write to us and send us your address we will contact you.

Thank you,

7/17/60  
60267 M/S/DC/LW  
910662

Yours truly,

b7C

6-1-61-6

ENCLOSURE



Lewistown/Montana

b7C



SEARCHED INDEXED SERIALIZED FILED  
IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE

3/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/GLC/CW  
910662

Y

June 30, 1958

REC-139

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

2/17/00 60267 MS/CCW  
910662

My dear Senator:

Your letter of June 25, 1958, with enclosures, has been received.

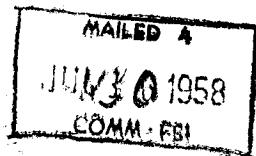
In connection with your inquiry, I wish to advise that there is no data in the files or fingerprint records of this Bureau identifiable with [redacted]. I regret that we are, therefore, unable to assist you.

b7C

In accordance with your request, the letter from Mr. Leo C. Graybill and its enclosure are being returned herewith.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



JUN 30 3 24 PM '58  
REC'D-READING ROOM  
F B I

Enclosures (2)

NOTE: No identifiable data in Bufiles or identification records re [redacted] b7C

Bufiles reflect nothing derogatory re Mansfield and we have enjoyed cordial relations with him. Bufiles reflect that Attorney Leo C. Graybill wrote to the Director 8-26-53 questioning how the Director could refer to Senator Joseph McCarthy as "honest". He was given a very perfunctory reply. Files further reflect he was reportedly Montana State representative

LH:hjf for the American Civil Liberties Union in 1942.

(4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Boardman \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Nease \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Clayton \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holloman \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
J. C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM

JUN 30 1958

9/25/58

INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

2/15/02 BY 60267 NLS/CLC/CW  
910662

AIRTEL

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (62-77787-240)  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (100-92701)  
SUBJECT: UN PERSONNEL, USSR  
IS-R

b2

[redacted] advised this date that Senator MIKE MANSFIELD accepted an invitation to a reception at the Sovdel, for Soviet Foreign Minister ANDREI GROMYKO, on 9/23/58.

b7C

[redacted] Informant added that MANSFIELD was advised by [redacted] employee of the Sovdel, that he would be permitted to bring with him his assistant, [redacted] (PM).

Furnished for information.

FOSTER

③ - Bureau (62-77787-240) (RM)  
1 - New York (100-92701)

AKD:amh  
(5)

60 11319-  
NOT RECORDED  
29 OCT 1 1958

60 OCT 7 1958

12/1/58

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/18/00 BY 60267 MSL/CC/LWJ  
910662

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM : SAC, NEW YORK (105-4566)  
SUBJECT : GEORGI P. ARKADEV  
IS-R

b2 ① [redacted] advised on 12/1/58 that Senator MIKE MANSFIELD had extended a luncheon invitation for Thursday, 12/4/58, to GEORGI P. ARKADEV, Deputy Permanent Soviet Representative to the UN Security Council.

Source added that ARKADEV had not yet notified of acceptance.

Furnished for information.

FOSTER

3 - Bureau (RM)  
4 - New York (105-4566)

AKD:env  
(5)

62-71318  
NOT RECORDED  
174 UES 8 1958

May 12, 1959

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

2/17/00 60267 M/S/ccl/wm  
5/06/62

My dear Senator:

I am very grateful indeed for the kind remarks you made on the floor of the Senate Monday, May 11, 1959, in connection with my thirty-fifth anniversary as Director of the FBI.

Thirty-five years do represent a lengthy period of service; however, association with the devoted personnel such as we have in the FBI and friendship with individuals like yourself have certainly made the burdens of my office a great deal easier.

I can assure you that all of us in the FBI are deeply grateful for your commendatory statements. Please let us know whenever we can be of assistance.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

5/12/59  
CDD:MAH  
(4)  
1 - Mr. Jones

REC-28

5/12/59  
FBI  
MAIL ROOM  
1 PM 59

December 29, 1959

b7C

Bozeman, Montana

Dear [redacted]

Your letter of December 14, 1959, to Senator Mike Mansfield has been referred to me.

While I would like to be of service, I desire to point out that the FBI is strictly a fact-gathering agency and its function does not extend to furnishing evaluations or characterizations of any organization, publication or individual. Because information contained in the files of this Bureau is available for official use only, I cannot supply the data you seek.

Since the United States is a member of the United Nations and information regarding that organization and its affiliates is of interest to the Department of State, you may contact the Secretary of State for information regarding the groups you mentioned.

Sincerely yours,

REC'D-RECORDED  
DEC 29 4 05 PM '59  
MAILING ROOM

NOTE: Bufiles reflect no record of [redacted] We enjoy cordial relations with Senator Mansfield. Bureau has not investigated UNESCO (United Nations Economic, Scientific and Cultural Organization), UNICEF (United Nations International Childrens Emergency Fund) and FAO (Food and Agricultural Organization) affiliated with the United Nations. Inasmuch as [redacted] letter was directed to Senator Mansfield, no copy is being furnished to the Department of State.

WLD:der (4)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

REC- 60

10 DEC 30 1959

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. DeLoach

2/17/60 60267 NLS/LLC/CWW  
9/10/662 DATE: 7-15-60

FROM : M. A. Jones

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
 McGuire \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tamm \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

SUBJECT: SENATOR MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD  
MONTANA - (D)

Pursuant to the instructions of Mr. Tolson, there is set forth pertinent information concerning Senator Michael J. Mansfield.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA:

Mike [redacted] Mansfield, Democratic Senator of Missoula; enlisted in U. S. Navy, World War I, at 14 years of age; subsequently enlisted in U. S. Army and U. S. Marine Corps; worked as miner and mining engineer, Butte, 1922-30; attended Montana School of Mines and Montana State University, receiving B. A. and M. A. degrees in 1933-43; professor of Latin American and Far Eastern history at Montana University, 1933-43; elected to 78th Congress, served through 82nd; first elected to U. S. Senate, 11-4-52; majority whip of U. S. Senate since 1-3-57. Mansfield is married and has one daughter. He is a member of the Foreign Relations and the Rules and Administration Committees.

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

The Bureau has enjoyed cordial relations with Senator Mansfield. On numerous occasions he has referred matters to the Bureau for proper handling for constituents. (62-71319) On 9-19-50, Congressman Mansfield requested information re the United World Federalists organization. On 9-26-50, he was advised that the organization was not on the Attorney General's list and had not been investigated by the Bureau. (100-343001-319)

In June, 1947, Representative Mike Mansfield had been invited to attend the Stratford Conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations scheduled for 9-5-20-47. His decision to attend had not been received by the Board of Directors. (100-64700-476) In 1947 and 1948, Representative Mansfield was interested in the deportation proceedings against [redacted] who was claiming U. S. citizenship. (65-64589-91) It was learned in May, 1949, that [redacted] was planning a dinner at the Hay-Adams House and that Mike Mansfield's name was on the list for the dinner. (100-108199-663)

REC. 104

A check dated 10-3-52, in the amount of \$200, was sent to Michael J. Mansfield for campaign funds by [redacted] known

b7C

b7C

ULG:dmc  
(7)

CRIME

Jones to DeLoach  
SENATOR MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD

b7C

(62-98907-18)

A confidential informant advised that Senator Mike Mansfield accepted an invitation to a reception at the Sovdel, for Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on 9-29-58. Same informant advised on 12-1-58, that Senator Mansfield had extended a luncheon invitation for 12-4-58 to Georgi P. Arkadev, Deputy Permanent Soviet Representative to the UN Security Council. (62-71319)

By letter 5-12-59, Senator Mansfield was thanked for his kind remarks on the floor of the Senate in connection with the Director's 35th anniversary. (62-71319)

On 7-11-59, Senator Mansfield called the Director and was referred to SA Murphy in your office. The Senator said he did not want to bother the Director, but he was interested in learning if the Bureau could see its way clear to transferring SA Roger J. Grattan to one of the California offices. Mansfield indicated he is a friend of SA Grattan's father-in-law, Charles M. Reidy, and because of Mrs. Reidy's ill health, he wanted to urge Grattan's transfer if it could be done without deviating from any established policies. On 7-16-59, you contacted Senator Mansfield and diplomatically pointed out that SA Grattan was currently assigned to an office with a very heavy work load, and that he stands comparatively low on the list of Agents preferring assignment in the California office, hence it would be a disservice to the other Agents to transfer Grattan. (67-156946-148)

RECOMMENDATION:

For information. (Brief highlights of data in Bufiles only.

V off 11/15 PD EJ

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Wing*  
Memorandum

TO : Mr. A. H. Belmont

FROM : Mr. F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: SENATOR MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD  
INFORMATION CONCERNING  
(INTERNAL SECURITY)

DATE: 1-13-61

1 - Mr. Parsons  
 1 - Mr. Mohr  
 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. Belmont  
 1 - Mr. Baumgardner  
 1 - Mr. Morley  
 1 - [redacted]

b7C

Tolton	_____
Mohr	_____
Parsons	_____
Belmont	_____
Pullanah	_____
DeLoach	_____
Malone	_____
McGuire	_____
Rosen	_____
Tamm	_____
Trotter	_____
W.C. Sullivan	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Ingram	_____
Gandy	_____

Senator Mike Mansfield (Montana), Senate Majority Leader, by letter dated 1-6-61 furnished the Bureau a letter he had received signed by a number of his constituents. This letter called the Senator's attention to "the Communist Plan to set up a Youth Group Meeting in Chicago on New Year's Eve." The authors of the letter called on the Senators and Representatives of Montana to take a "definite stand on this matter" and make their views known to the Congress. They also suggested that the Director's report on this matter should be taken seriously and presented to the Supreme Court or some Government agency to prevent this "red brain washing of our American Youth." Senator Mansfield requests that he be advised if the Director has received a report on this meeting. He also requests that the letter from his constituents be returned to him.

Bufiles reveal that we have had limited but cordial relations with Senator Mansfield in the past.

"New Horizons for Youth," a Marxist monthly youth publication, contained an article in its December, 1960, issue captioned "Socialist-Orientated Youth Org. to be Formed." This article indicated that a national conference of "progressive youth" would be held in Chicago, Illinois, 12-31-60 to 1-1-61 to "establish a committee to organize a national, socialist-oriented youth organization." "New Horizons for Youth" has the complete support of the Communist Party including the services of Mortimer Daniel Rubin, the Communist Party, USA, National Youth Director who is Editor of this publication. The Director, through a press release on 12-22-60, pointed out the Communist Party's association with this conference and the Party's expected relationship to any national youth organization resulting from it. This conference was held in Chicago with the first meeting taking place on 12-30-60. Approximately 86 delegates representing ten states were in attendance at this conference, and as a result of the activities, a National Organizing Committee was formed. This Committee will attempt to hold a convention within one year to form a new national youth organization.

Enclosures

62 JAN 27 1961

ENCLOSURE

2 XEROX 162-754100  
 NOT RECORDED  
 JAN 23 1961 128 JAN 23 1961 13 JAN 1961

47

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont  
RE: SENATOR MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD

Mortimer Daniel Rubin and Daniel Queen, a Communist Party Illinois District youth leader, dominated the conference. Such an organization has been a goal of the Communist Party ever since the Labor Youth League, former Communist Party dominated and controlled national youth organization, folded in 1957.

OBSERVATIONS:

Information concerning this conference which was suitable for release to newspaper sources was prepared and contained in my memorandum to you dated 12-20-60 entitled "Communist Party, USA, Counterintelligence Program, Internal Security - C," and my memorandum to you dated 1-9-61 entitled "Communist Party, USA, Youth Matters, Internal Security - C," copies of which were furnished to Assistant Director DeLoach. A summary of this information is enclosed.

In view of the limited but cordial prior contacts with Senator Mansfield, this would appear to be a good opportunity to personally contact the Senator and furnish him information concerning this conference as contained in the enclosed summary.

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be routed to Assistant Director DeLoach for handling on a personal contact basis with Senator Mansfield in line with the above observations, and at that time the attached letter which was an enclosure to the Senator's communication should be returned to him pursuant to his request.

R.D. DeLoach

SPC  
1/16

gph

gph

gph

V

DD

BB

GPH

Handled with  
Senator's Admin.  
Ass't.

[Redacted]

1/17/61 -

PS 1/17

b7C

Dr. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK., CHAIRMAN  
THEODORE FRANCIS GREEN, R.I. ALEXANDER WILSON, ILL.  
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA.  
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.  
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.  
WAYNE MORSE, OREG.  
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA.  
JOHN F. KENNEDY, MASS.  
ALBERT GORE, TENN.  
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO  
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF  
DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CLERK

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

January 6, 1961

2/17/60 60267 MLS/LLC/CW  
910662 V.

Hon. J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a letter I have received from Montana concerning an article regarding the Youth Group Meeting in Chicago.

In view of their letter I would appreciate your advising me if you have received a report on this meeting. Would you please return the enclosure with your reply.

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mike Mansfield

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

12 JAN 1961

NOT RECORDED  
12 JAN 23 1961

JAN 9 1961

Memo Baumgardner  
to Belmont

1-13-61

JHF/PM

ENCLOSURE  
2. XEROX  
JAN 23 1961

XEROX  
JAN 9 1961

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Malone  
Mr. McGuire  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tamm  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. W. Sullivan  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Ingram  
Miss Gandy

J. W. FULBRIGHT, ARK., CHAIRMAN  
JOHN SPARKMAN, ALA. ALEXANDER WILSON, WIS.  
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN. BOURKE B. HICKS, IOWA  
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT. GEORGE D. ALEXANDER, IND.  
WAYNE MORSE, OREG. HOMER E. CAPER, KANS.  
RUSSELL B. LONG, LA. FRANK CARLSON, KANS.  
ALBERT GORE, TENN. JOHN J. WILLIAMS, DEL.  
FRANK J. LAUSCHE, OHIO  
FRANK CHURCH, IDAHO  
STUART SYMINGTON, MO.  
THOMAS J. DODD, CONN.

CARL MARCY, CHIEF OF STAFF  
DARRELL ST. CLAIRE, CLERK

# United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Parsons  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. D'Ascanio  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Glavin  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Mr. W.F. Sullivan  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Ingram  
Miss Gandy

April 24, 1961

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received a letter from a constituent, [redacted]  
of Glasgow, Montana, in which he inquires:

b7C  
"Do you have any information concerning [redacted]  
of the Far East Radio Corporation or the Far East Radio Corpora-  
tion? If so, are they reliable in studying and reporting communist  
activities in the United States?"

I would appreciate very much any information you may have  
which would be of assistance to [redacted]

Thanking you, and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS  
SENATE (S) DECLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NS/CAC/CJW  
910662

Mike Mansfield

REC-24

62-71379-13

MAY 11 1961

66 MAY 18 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

*Memorandum*

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 5-1-61

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: INQUIRY FROM SENATOR MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD  
(D-MONT.)  
ON FAR EAST RADIO CORPORATION

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Parsons \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Malone \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
W.C. Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Ingram \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

By letter dated 4-24-61, Senator Mansfield advised one of his constituents, [redacted] of Glasgow, Montana, had inquired for some information on [redacted] of the Far East Radio Corporation, or the Corporation itself. [redacted] desired to know if [redacted] and the company were reliable in studying and reporting communist activities in the United States. Senator Mansfield requested any assistance we might be able to give him in the matter.

b7C

INFORMATION IN BUREAU FILES:

Bureau files failed to reflect any identifiable information regarding [redacted] the Far East Radio Corporation, or anyone named [redacted] connected with that company.

b7C

RECOMMENDATION:

That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach's) office contact Senator Mansfield concerning his inquiry.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

b7C

RLR:dgs  
(4)

66 MAY 13 1961

REC-24

MAY 11 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

August 5, 1961

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

TON 001  
INCLAS 1000  
2/17/00 600267 MS/CAC/aw  
910662

My dear Senator:

Permit me to extend my personal thanks to you for your part in jointly introducing the Resolution concerning my administration of the FBI in the Senate yesterday. I sincerely appreciate your thoughtful gesture in this respect.

The very generous comments regarding this Bureau and me, as set forth in the Resolution, were indeed kind, and you may be assured that my pleasure in this respect is shared by my associates. Their dedicated efforts have played a major role in whatever success we have achieved, and all of us will continue to strive to be worthy of your trust.

With assurances of my highest esteem,

Sincerely yours,

1 - Butte - Enclosure

(s) J. Edgar Hoover  
Mailed by the Director

1 - M. A. Jones

NOTE: The Bureau has enjoyed very cordial relations with Senator Mansfield, Democrat of Montana.

EX-102

REC-30

HHA:mca

(5) mca

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: AUGUST 7, 1961

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

2/17/60 60267 NLS/CLC/WW  
9/10/662

*M.L.C.*  
Pages 13608 and 13614. Senator Dirksen, (R) Illinois, submitted for himself and Senator Mansfield, (D) Montana, a resolution (S. Res. 190) highly commending John Edgar Hoover for his devoted and effective service to the Nation as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. This resolution was adopted by the Senate. The text of the resolution appears on page 13614.

Original filed in: 66-1721

162-21371-  
1961 FILED  
5 JUN 1961

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for ~~Aug 14, 1961~~ was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: *August 7, 1961*

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

*2/17/00 60267 NLS/cld/cww  
910 662*

## SENATE

Pages 13606-13607. Senator Dirksen, (R) Illinois, spoke concerning the recent hijacking of airplanes and the Cuban situation. Mr. Dirksen stated "One look at the files of the Internal Security Subcommittee of the Senate, of which I am a member, will quickly disclose the number of non-Cubans in this country who are giving aid, comfort, and encouragement to Castro, including the defecting radio announcer who, somehow, escaped the committee's subpoena. --- To crown our folly, it has even been suggested that armed guards ride American planes as they fly over American soil, between American cities. How silly can we be! It is difficult to imagine a more fantastic, intolerable situation than this." Senator Mansfield, (D) Montana, in replying to Senator Dirksen, stated "I would agree with him that the hijacking of the continental jet plane, in El Paso, was fantastic. However, I would point out that, so far as I can ascertain, the President has been in constant touch with the situation, and detailed the FBI and the border patrol to see that the plane did not escape from American soil, and that it was held, no matter at what cost." Mr. Mansfield goes on to state "I think and the border patrol are entitled to great commendation."

*Mike*

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for *Aug. 7, 1961* was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

*162-71217*  
**NOT RECORDED**

**128 SEP 5 1961**

Original filed in: *66-1131*

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**Memorandum**

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 4, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

2/17/60 60267 MCS/ucw/rd  
9/6/62SUBJECT: COMMENDATORY RESOLUTION  
REGARDING DIRECTORPASSED BY SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES  
10:30 A.M., 8-4-61

b7C

I talked with [redacted] who was on the Floor of the Senate at 10:40 a.m. this morning. He had previously called the Director's Office and had given a brief fill-in concerning passage of the captioned resolution. I also talked with Senator Styles Bridges' office to get this matter confirmed inasmuch as Senator Bridges was responsible for originating this resolution. (ATTACHED)

Senators Dirksen and Mansfield jointly introduced the resolution at approximately 10:15 a.m. this morning on the Floor of the Senate. Senator Dirksen asked for unanimous consent of the Senate to have the resolution brought on the Floor of the Senate immediately without referring it to the Committee. This request was granted. It was then placed in the form of a Senate bill and immediately introduced to the Senate. It passed unanimously without a single dissenting voice or dissenting vote.

This is a Senate resolution and, of course, does not need to go to the Floor of the House.

A copy of the resolution is attached. The resolution is very commendatory. In time, the resolution will be forwarded to the Director by the United States Senate.

ACTION:

Letters are being prepared immediately to Senators Styles Bridges, Everett Dirksen, and Mike Mansfield. A letter is also being prepared for Barry Goldwater inasmuch as Goldwater confidentially advised me on 8-2-61 that he and Styles Bridges successfully introduced and guided this resolution through the Republican Policy Committee.

## Enclosure

1 - Mr. Callahan  
1 - Mr. Conrad  
1 - Mr. Evans  
1 - Mr. Malone

1 - Mr. Rosen  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Tavel  
1 - Mr. Trotter

1 - Mr. Jones  
1 - Mr. Morrell

CDD: geg

(1) 36 SEP 25 1961

XEROX

SENT DIRECTOR  
8-4-61

SEP 16 1961

CRIME RESEARCH  
PERS. FILES

REC-98

162-3137-13  
SEP 20 1961

76

AUG 25 1961

3 XEROX

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: October 4, 1961

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

2/17/00

60267 NLS/C/CWW

910662

SUBJECT: SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD  
CONSTITUENT INQUIRY  
RE BENNETT CERF AND [redacted]

b7C

Reference is made to Morrell to DeLoach Memorandum dated 10-2-61 wherein it was approved that we contact the Administrative Assistant of Senator Mansfield of Montana and advise her that we have never conducted an investigation of Bennett Cerf, the author, and in 1951 we conducted a loyalty investigation of [redacted] under Executive Order 9835 and that she was continued in her position by the Civil Service Commission. Further, the Administrative Assistant should be advised of the irresponsible manner of Myron C. Fagan who disseminates anticomunist material.

It appears that Cerf and [redacted] had been invited to speak before the State Convention of the Montana Education Association. This has touched off a controversy in the state.

b7C

On 10-3-61 [redacted] contacted Administrative Assistant to Senator Mansfield, [redacted] and discussed this matter in accordance with instructions. My office has had a great deal of dealings with [redacted] and she understands our position in regard to these matters.

She stated that she and the Senator fully realize the confidential nature of our files and wondered if the Director could send a very brief letter indicating the confidential nature of our files to the Senator in order that he might, in part, "get off the hook." She said that she had checked with the House Committee on Un-American Activities and they had come up with four old references on Cerf, indicating that he had belonged to some "front organizations" back in the 1930's. She said she had not yet received a report on [redacted]

b7C

162-71319 -

NOT RECORDED

199 OCT 13 1961

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached brief letter be sent to Senator Mansfield.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Morrell - Enclosure

ECK (cs)

(3)

3 XEROX

SENT DIRECTOR  
FOR APPROVAL  
10-4-61

OCT 13 1961

CRIME RESEARCH

Memo Smith to Sullivan

Re: [redacted]

b7C

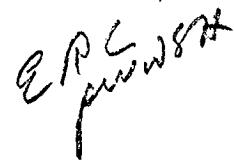
Senator Mansfield

Bureau files indicate nothing derogatory concerning Senate Majority Leader Senator Mike Mansfield. We have had limited but cordial relations with him.

By letter of August 5, 1961, Senator Mansfield was thanked for his part in jointly introducing a commendatory resolution regarding the Director, passed by the Senate of the United States on August 4, 1961. (62-71319)

RECOMMENDATION:

For the information of the Director.

  
E.P. Cawthon

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C.

November 27, 1961

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/cww  
910662

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Belmont	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Evans	
Mr. Malone	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Telco. Room	
Mr. Ingram	
Miss Gandy	

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have heard rumors to the effect that there is a proposal to move the F.B.I. office out of Butte, Montana. I do not know if there is a foundation for this, but if there is any consideration now being given to the transfer of your office, I would like to request that before a final decision is reached that you give serious consideration to my request that the office be retained in Butte. As I understand it, this would affect a number of jobs and, of course, Butte is a city in Montana which has been drastically hurt by unemployment over the past several years. I feel that this would create quite a blow to the town if your office was moved, and I would appreciate your looking into the matter and advising me as to whether or not there is such a proposal. If I could have the opportunity, I would appreciate having a discussion with you personally on the matter if there is any grounds for the rumors I have heard.

Thanking you for your attention, and with best personal wishes,  
I am

Sincerely yours,

*Mike Mansfield*

① Mike Mansfield

b7C

REC-17

62-11319-11

16 DEC 20 1961

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52 DEC 29 1961 255

CARD # 11-29-61-666

NOV 29 1961

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/CLC/000  
910662

Nice ✓

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. Felt
Mr. Evans
Mr. Melvin
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Miss Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

Bart J. P.

J. P.

K. J. Kau

"The Independent Record"  
12/20/61  
Helena, Montana

ROBERT E. MILLER  
Editor

Butte Division

FBI - WIRELESS  
SECURITY DIVISION

62-71317-A  
NOT RECORDED

46 JAN 10 1962

## Mansfield Joins the Parade

Senator Mike Mansfield has joined the parade of those who see a greater threat in what they call the "extreme right" than in the extreme left.

In fact, Mansfield indicates he identifies the Communists as the lesser threat since we have J. Edgar Hoover and the FBI to protect us from them, but no one to protect us from the rightists.

But neither Mansfield nor anyone else has defined what an extreme right winger is.

Apparently, from the noise that emanates from that direction, a right wing extremist is anyone who stands for the principles enunciated in the Constitution that Congress shall control the purse strings, that the states are sovereign and shall retain all the powers not enumerated for the federal government, that

it is appropriate to display and respect the flag, that the Communist party in the United States is an agent of the U.S.S.R., that the people are entitled to sanity in the fiscal affairs of their government, that the United Nations should not become a super government, and similar beliefs.

If some people become emphatic in enunciating these principles, then they are labelled extremists, right wingers, super patriots and other silly labels.

The only threat which they pose for Mike Mansfield, and others with whom he chooses to associate, is in the ballot box.

It begins to look like the left wingers, who are those that like to paste the derogatory labels on others, may have to close the ballot box if they are going to protect themselves.

Montana's Oldest  
Daily Newspaper

### The Independent Record

Published by The Independent Record, member of Lee Newspapers of Montana, Inc.

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W. C. Campbell	Advertising Director
D. L. Billington, Jr.	Office Manager
Al Gaskill	Managing Editor
M. J. O'Connor	News Editor
Marjorie Culum	City Editor
Gladys LeFors	Women's Editor
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51 JAN 10 1962

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Belmont
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Callahan
Mr. Conrad
Mr. DeLoach
Mr. Evans
Mr. Malone
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Sullivan
Mr. Tavel
Mr. Trotter
Tele. Room
Mr. Ingram
Miss Gandy

# Mansfield Hit For Blasting Right Wingers

By Lyle Downing

A charge that Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., in attacking "right wing thinking" is showing more concern for the Democratic party than the welfare of the United States was made today by former Congressman, Orvin Fjare of Big Timber.

In a press release distributed by Republican headquarters in Helena, Fjare also denounced other statements Mansfield is reported to have made in a radio talk. Fjare stated:

"I find it extraordinary that the majority leader of the U.S. Senate can express such concern over the dangers of right wing thinking when left wing and communist elements are engaged every day in working toward their announced goal of 'burying us.'

"It is not the right wingers, extreme or otherwise," the ex-congressman declared, "who are selling out this country. In whom

can we have more confidence—a right wing super-patriot or a left wing super-Socialist? The senator made no mention of left wingers, or perhaps they do not worry him at all.

"In making such statements," Fjare went on, "I believe Mike Mansfield is showing more concern for the Democratic party than he is for the welfare of the nation. This should be beneath the dignity of a man in his position."

According to Fjare, the real issue is whether Americans are for the United States or not, instead of what extremists are doing.

"The so-called right wing extremists," he added, "whose love of country has brought down the wrath of Sen. Mansfield are not those people the FBI is ferreting out and the courts are finding guilty of selling out the nation."

Fjare also declared that Mansfield himself, has taken a few extremist positions.

"One," he said, "was the senator's contention that the Red Chinese were harmless. That statement contributed to the establishment of Communist China as a threat to world peace."

In conclusion, Fjare said he respected the stand taken by resigned Maj. Gen. Edwin A. Walker who was removed from command of the U.S. 24th Infantry for an alleged attempt to tell his troops how to vote.

"Mansfield glibly mentions the alleged charge as the reason for muzzling the military," he said. "This charge has never been proved in a court of inquiry, and until proven, it constitutes nothing less than character assassination."

2/17/60 60267 MLS/LC/C/Wd  
910662

"The Independent-Record"  
12/20/61  
Helena, Montana

ROBERT E. MILLER - Editor  
LYLE DOWNING - Reporter

Butte Division

CLIPPING  
DATED 12-20-61  
FROM ~~Independent Record~~, Helena, Montana  
MARKED FILED AND INITIALED

NOT RECORDED  
46 JAN 10 1962

MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT., CHAIRMAN  
CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ. CARL T. CURTIS, NEBR.  
B. EVERETT JORDAN, N.C. EVERETT MC GOWAN, ILL.  
HOWARD W. CANNON, NEV. JOE H. BOTTUM, IOWA  
J. J. HICKEY, WYO.  
CLARKBORNE PELL, R.I.

GORDON F. HARRISON, CHIEF CLERK AND COUNSEL

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON  
RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

July 25, 1962

211100 60267 NS/CC/WW  
9/0662

✓ Mr. Nelson  
✓ Mr. Belmont  
✓ Mr. Mohr  
✓ Mr. Callahan  
✓ Mr. Conrad  
✓ Mr. Durenberger  
✓ Mr. Evans  
✓ Mrs. Flanagan  
✓ Mr. Rosen  
✓ Mr. Sullivan  
✓ Mr. Tevel  
✓ Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

The Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington 25, D. C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

One of my constituents, [redacted]  
[redacted] Anaconda, Montana, has written me about  
her interest in obtaining a job with the Secret Service.

b7C

I would appreciate your furnishing me with  
any information as to how she would go about applying  
for one of these positions, which I, in turn, can relay  
to [redacted]

Thanking you, and with best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

*Mike Mansfield*  
Mike Mansfield

REC-21

6-730-15

25 AUG 7 1962

67

Searched	Numbered
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*maud*

*act  
7-27-62  
2-11-62  
APR 1962*

*RECEIVED  
U.S. SENATE LIBRARY  
JULY 31 1962*

REC-21

July 27, 1962

EX-15

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington 25, D. C.

RECEIVED

FILED

JULY 27 1962 BY 60267 NLS/CDC/CSW

910662

My dear Senator:

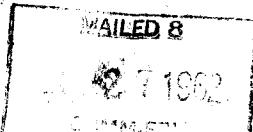
Your letter of July 25, 1962, has been received. Inasmuch as your inquiry does not come within this Bureau's jurisdiction, I am referring a copy of your communication to the Chief, U. S. Secret Service, Department of the Treasury, Washington 25, D. C.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

b7C

NOTE: Bufiles contain no record of [redacted] We have enjoyed cordial relations with Senator Mansfield. Copy of incoming sent by form referral to the Chief, U.S. Secret Service.



MR. X E 10 AM 85

E 81  
FBI

REC'D 8/27/62

RLR:rap (5)

57 AUG 10 1962

339

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
McNamee \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

## *Memorandum*

to : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 1-21-63

FROM : M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: SENATOR MICHAEL J. MANSFIELD (D - MONTANA)

Senator Mansfield is a Democratic Senator from Missoula, Montana. He was elected to the 78th Congress and served through the 82nd Congress and then in 1952 he was elected to the Senate and has been re-elected subsequently.

The Bureau has enjoyed generally cordial relations with Senator Mansfield and your office has had several contacts with his office. He has referred a number of constituent matters to us. By letter dated 5-12-59 Senator Mansfield was thanked for his kind remarks on the Floor of the Senate in connection with Mr. Hoover's 35th Anniversary as Director of the FBI. By letter dated 8-5-61 the Director thanked Mansfield for his part in jointly introducing a resolution in the Senate regarding the Director's administration of the FBI.

In 1952 a check in the amount of \$200 was sent to Mansfield for campaign funds by [redacted]

In 1958 he had several contacts with Soviet officials including a luncheon and a reception. In 1959 the Senator called the Bureau regarding the possibility of transferring an Agent of this Bureau to one of our California offices; however, he was advised that it would be a disservice to other Agents to make this transfer ahead of them.

Inasmuch as we have had friendly relations with Senator Mansfield and he is the Senate Majority Leader, it is felt that it would be appropriate to present him with an autographed copy of the Director's new book, "A Study of Communism."

## **RECOMMENDATIONS:**

That the Director autograph a copy of his new book to Senator Mansfield, and that it be returned to your office for personal presentation to him.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

ST-118

19 JAN 31 1963

1 - Mr. DeLoach  
ELC:fm/jew  
(5) 0 FEB 6 196

CRIME RESEARCH

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

**Memorandum**

TO : Mr. DeLoach

DATE: 7-5-63

FROM : D. C. Morrell *Dan*SUBJECT: 

b7C

KOOK - TV  
 POST OFFICE BOX 2557  
 BILLINGS, MONTANA

*2/17/60 60267 NLS/CLK/ADM*  
*9/10/662*

*Belt*  
 Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
 Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
 Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*MIKE*  
 Captioned individual wrote and stated he had visited Cut Bank, Montana, and there had been considerable discussion regarding Harvey Matusow. Matusow has alleged that Senator Mansfield was a communist sympathizer and that Matusow knows of this since he (Matusow) had been a communist at the time. These accusations were allegedly made during one of the Senator's campaigns and Matusow's public accusations were interrupted by his arrest by the FBI. Fred Barrett, Democratic State Chairman, has alleged that Vic Overcash, leader of the John Birch Society in Glacier County, had brought Matusow into the county for the specific purpose of defaming Senator Mansfield. This television station would like to schedule a TV debate on this issue during August and desires any available background material on Matusow.

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with correspondent or his TV station. Our relations with Senator Mansfield have been cordial. He is the Senate Majority Leader and we have no information that he has been sympathetic to communism. Victor O. Overcash was a contact of the Butte Office for several years and is past Executive National Committeeman of The American Legion. He has taken a great interest in Americanism and claims to have one of the most complete personal libraries on communism in Montana. During The American Legion Convention at Atlantic City in 1957 he apparently met the Director briefly and shook hands. He has been sent reprint material from time to time and wrote a most complimentary letter to the Director 11-25-62. This letter was acknowledged and he was placed on the Special Correspondents' List. In April, 1963, we received 2 newspaper items which were reprints of the March, 1960, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin Introduction in which bore the legend "published through the courtesy of Victor Overcash, Regional Coordinator of the John Birch Society." The Butte Office contacted Overcash and told him that Bureau reprint material cannot be used to indicate support of any organization. He was apologetic and advised that he had been traveling throughout Montana and Wyoming on behalf of the John Birch Society. He felt the John Birch Society was "best qualified to combat" communism and leftist groups. He has been deleted from the Special Correspondents' List.

1 - Mr. Tolson  
 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. Sullivan

JH:ple  
 (5)

NOT RECORDED

167 JUL 11 1963

62-71314-8 JUL 10 1963

DIRECTOR

*Correspondent*  
 20

Enclosure *act* 7-8-63

Morrell to DeLoach  
Re: [redacted]

b7C

b7D

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) That attached airtel be forwarded to the Butte Office instructing that correspondent be contacted, advised of the confidential nature of Bufiles and also advised of the information concerning Matusow's conviction for perjury which is a matter of public court record.

(2) That someone in your (Mr. DeLoach) office contact Senator Mansfield or his Administrative Assistant and advise them of the details of the letter we have received and the allegations Matusow allegedly made. Senator Mansfield should also be advised of Matusow's conviction for perjury.

V. P.M. to  
B/S  
G.R.  
H

b7C

Handled  
with [redacted]  
[redacted]

7/10 ecks

*J. E. H.*  
September 18, 1963

(O) DATE 2/17/00 60267 M/S/C/C/CWW  
Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510  
9/16/66 2 7 -

My dear Senator:

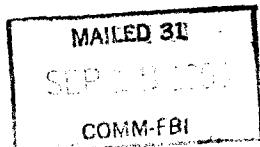
I have read your remarks in the September 16th "Congressional Record" regarding the bombing in Birmingham, and I want to thank you for the confidence you expressed in the work of the FBI.

Extreme advocates both for and against integration have criticized the FBI in connection with civil rights matters for doing too much and for doing too little. Neither group has made any effort to understand our actual jurisdiction. As a matter of fact, we handle our responsibilities in this field promptly, impartially and thoroughly.

I want to assure you that the full facilities of this Bureau are being utilized in the investigation of this bombing and every effort will be made to resolve this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



1 - Mr. Jones - Enclosure

NOTE: Bufiles indicate we have enjoyed generally favorable relations with Senator Mansfield (Democrat - Montana).

JH:mlk (4)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

ENCLOSURE

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

EX-1

REC 46

REC 46

5 ST BH

62-1121-11

PERS REC. UNIT

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

September 16

BOMBING IN BIRMINGHAM

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, the bombing of the Baptist church in Birmingham yesterday during services was both reprehensible and outrageous. There can be no excuse for an occurrence of that kind under any possible circumstances. I hope that those who are guilty are found and punished according to the deserts which they merit.

In my opinion, that outrageous action does not represent by any means the feelings of the great majority of the citizens of Birmingham, nor does it represent the feelings of the great majority of the people of the State of Alabama, nor does it represent the feelings of the people of the United States as a whole. That act is something which no one can condone. It is an act which has set back the difficult course on the road to better race relations. I am glad to know that not only is the Governor of Alabama, Mr. Wallace, responding to the request of the Birmingham city administration, but that the President of the United States and the Attorney General are likewise taking an active and intense interest. That, of course, includes not only the dispatch of officials of the Department of Justice but also, in sufficient number, members of the FBI to probe into this matter to find the culprits who are guilty and to see that they get their just deserts.

Mr. JAVITS. Mr. President, will the majority leader yield to me briefly on the point he just made?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. JAVITS. I point out to the majority leader the importance of civil rights legislation. The 1960 civil rights law dealing with the transportation of explosives across State lines which gives the FBI jurisdiction in this very case. I point that out to the leader because I know he feels as I did as to the importance of our acting seasonably. I thank the Senator.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Contrary to reports which appear in the press from time to time about the lack of interest of the FBI in cases of the kind occurring in Birmingham, the Senator from Montana has no doubt whatsoever in his own mind that Mr. J. Edgar Hoover and those in his agency will do everything in their power to see that the culprits are found and punished.

Mr. JAVITS. I join the majority leader in that statement.

Mr. ELLIOTT. Mr. President, I should like to associate myself with the remarks of the majority leader. This outrageous and disgraceful occurrence in Birmingham is certainly a great tragedy for the whole country as well as the people of Alabama and the South. Of course, I concur in what the majority leader has said.

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/CJW  
910662

60-7100-1  
ENCLOSURE

2/23/60  
CLASSIFIED  
60267 NLS/CLC/CW  
910662  
W. C. Sullivan 1 - Belmont  
1 - Mohr  
1 - DeLoach  
1 - Sullivan  
1 - [redacted]  
W. R. Wannall

2/15/60  
CLASSIFIED  
1 CLAS  
910662  
March 27, 1964  
1 - Bland  
1 - Wannall  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - O'Brien

b2

b7D

b7C

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA  
SECURITY MATTER - C

b7C

On 3/23/64 [redacted] New York City, reported a conversation with [redacted]

[redacted] During [redacted]

conversation, [redacted] advised that [redacted]

(b) (4)

According to other sources, [redacted] has recently been involved in [redacted]

Moreover, [redacted]

described subject to our informant as [redacted]

Informant is not in position to obtain further information from [redacted]

(b) (4) b7C

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with [redacted]  
We have had generally favorable relations with Senator Mansfield.

Bureau files do indicate New York Office during 1944 reported information obtained from an informant named [redacted]  
[redacted] who may be identical with the original source of information concerning [redacted] (Supervisor [redacted]) of New York Office

(b) (4)

62-71317

b7C

Enclosure  
1 - 62-71319 (Mike Mansfield)

167 APR 8 1964

NOT RECORDED

ALL INFORMATION cb7D

Memorandum for Mr. Sullivan b7C  
Re: [redacted]

b7C

b7D

[redacted] advised 3/27/64 that check of New York files indicate 1944 [source is identical with [redacted] although this cannot be established with certainty. [redacted] further advised that New York has not utilized [redacted] as a source since 1944.) *(u)* *a2(u)*

Records of Identification Division show that [redacted]  
[redacted] born [redacted] was fingerprinted 4/6/62  
in connection with her appointment to a position with [redacted]  
[redacted] Her address was given as [redacted]  
[redacted] Washington, D.C. No arrest record was located for [redacted]

RECOMMENDATIONS:

(1) In view of the hearsay and unsubstantiated nature of the allegations, it is not felt investigation should be initiated at this time regarding [redacted]. However, attached for your approval is airtel to New York (with copy for Washington Field Office) instructing that field be alert for any additional data bearing on this matter. It is not believed we have anything to gain through an interview of [redacted] and further, such interview could very well jeopardize our source [redacted] *b7C*

b2

b7D

(2) It is recommended that Assistant Director Deloach personally contact Senator Mansfield and advise him of [redacted] without disclosing our source. Senator Mansfield should be advised Bureau is making no other dissemination of this data.

1 - Belmont  
1 - Mohr  
1 - DeLeach

3/30/64

AIRTEL

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/15/00 BY 60267 MLS/CLO/CDW  
9/10/66 2

1 - Sullivan  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - Bland  
1 - Wannall  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - [redacted]  
1 - O'Brien

b7C

To: SAC, New York

From: Director, FBI

[redacted] b7C

IS - COMM  
SM - C

Rearairtel 3/24/64, copy enclosed for WFO.

Records of Identification Division show that [redacted]

born [redacted]

was

fingerprinted 4/6/63 in connection with her appointment to a position with [redacted]. Her address was given as [redacted] Washington, D.C. No arrest record was located for [redacted]. Bufiles contain no other references regarding subject.

b7C

No active investigation desired at this time; however, field should be most alert for any additional information concerning [redacted] which might be received through established sources and Bureau should be promptly advised of any such data.

1 - WFO - Enclosure

① - 62-71319 (Mike Mansfield)

FOB:ams

(16)

NOTE: See cover memorandum Wannall to Sullivan 3/27/64, same caption, prepared by FOB:ams.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE March 31, 1964

FROM : C. D. DeLoach

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

b7C

INTERNAL SECURITY - CUBA  
SECURITY MATTER - C

b7C      Mr. Wannall's memorandum to Mr. Sullivan dated 3-27-64 reflected that captioned individual, [REDACTED] advised a source of information that [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] reportedly stated that [REDACTED]

She stated there [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The same source stated that [REDACTED] has recently been involved in [REDACTED]

I saw the Senate Majority Leader at 11:15 a. m. today. We went into his private office in the Capitol Building. I told Senator Mansfield that I wanted to preface my remarks by indicating that the Director had instructed me to see him as a matter of courtesy. I told him that the information I would give him was completely unsubstantiated and that we had no intentions of disseminating this information. I told him that the Director wanted him to have this information on a strictly personal basis. The above facts were then brought to the Senator's attention without revealing the identity of the source of information.

1 - Mr. Belmont  
1 - Mr. Sullivan  
1 - Mr. Wannall  
1 - Mr. Jones

b7C

105 - V CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

105-71519-  
NOT RECORDED

128 APR 8 1964

25 APR 7 1964

NATL INT. SEC.

CDD:saj  
(6)

DeLoach to Mohr 3-31-64

Re: [REDACTED] IS-Cuba, SM-C

b7C

The Senator asked that the information concerning [REDACTED] be held as closely as possible and not be disseminated unless it was absolutely necessary. [REDACTED] He also requested that we advise him should we receive any further information concerning [REDACTED] at any time.

ACTION:

For information.

✓

*[Handwritten signature]*

November 4, 1964

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

2/17/00 60267 MLS/cle/akw  
9/10/66 2

My dear Senator:

All of your friends in the FBI were indeed happy to learn of your re-election to the United States Senate and we want to take this occasion to extend our most hearty congratulations.

I know that the years which you have spent in the service of our Nation are highly gratifying to you, and we deeply appreciate the fine cooperation you have given us. Let us know if we can be of any assistance in the future.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-13

EX-100

62-71317-1  
11 NOV 5 1964

NOTE: Relations with Mansfield have been cordial and he was given an autographed copy of "A Study of Communism" on 1/29/63.  
(D-Montana)

GEM:mik (6)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Evans \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. DeLoach  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Evans  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C.

November 6, 1964

2/17/00 60367 NLS/CLL/WW  
9/10/662

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I want you to know how pleased I was to receive your congratulatory message. I am grateful for your friendship, and your thoughtfulness and good wishes at this time are appreciated more than I can say.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Mike Mansfield*

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

EXP. PROC.

39 NOV 9 1964

EX-100

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
May 11, 1964

2/17/60 60267 NLS/CLC/eww  
910662

Honorable Michael J. Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

It was a pleasure to learn of your remarks on the Floor of the Senate last Friday in support of the Resolution commemorating my Anniversary as Director of the FBI. Your very kind comments are deeply appreciated, and they have certainly added to my enjoyment of this occasion.

Your continued support over the years has meant a great deal to me, and at this time your friendship is even more meaningful.

With best wishes,

REC-40

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 20  
MAY 17 1964

62-24319-  
12 JUN 17 1965

RECORDED  
B  
READING ROOM  
65 PM '65

NOTE: Our relations with Senator Mansfield have been cordial.

CJJ:ple  
(4)

Tolson ✓  
Belmont  
Mohr  
Casper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
DeLoach  
Evans  
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Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

ENCLOSURE

58 JUN 17 1965  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

QAM

100-13217-2108

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CC/CWW  
910 662

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wish to join my distinguished colleague, the President pro tempore of the Senate, in his remarks about the fine record of the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, J. Edgar Hoover.

All of us are aware of our indebtedness to Mr. Hoover for the fine work which he has performed through the years. We are delighted that he is not on the verge of retiring, but will continue in his capacity—we hope for many years to come.

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, on behalf of the majority leader [Mr. MANSFIELD], the minority leader [Mr. DIRKSEN], and myself, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution to congratulate J. Edgar Hoover on his 40 years of service.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The clerk will read the resolution. The legislative clerk read the resolution (S. Res. 325), as follows:

S. Res. 325

Whereas J. Edgar Hoover, in his position as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation since May 10, 1924, has compiled one of the most remarkable records of service to God and country in our Nation's history; and

Whereas throughout his tenure in office, J. Edgar Hoover has consistently displayed strong moral determination and great personal foresight in recognizing the threat and meeting the challenge of deadly enemies of American freedom, including the Soviet-trained and Soviet-directed leadership of the Communist Party, U.S.A.; and

Whereas under J. Edgar Hoover's brilliant administration, the Federal Bureau of Investigation has waged a fearless and unrelenting battle against America's criminal and subversive underworlds while, at the same time, fully observing and protecting the rights and privileges guaranteed inhabitants of our country by the Constitution and laws of the United States; and

Whereas J. Edgar Hoover and his Federal Bureau of Investigation associates have brought new standards of efficiency, integrity, and impartiality to the law enforcement profession and have truly earned the admiration and respect of all right-thinking citizens. Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That on this fortieth anniversary of his appointment as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Senate offers its congratulations and its gratitude to J. Edgar Hoover for his years of devoted service and expresses the hope that he will continue in his present office for many years to come.

ENCLOSURE

60-78387-2

2/17/60 60267 NLS/CLC/WW  
9/0662

## Police Brutality'

THE following statement by Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, expresses eloquently what we believe to be the truth regarding charges of "police brutality" as a cause of riots in Los Angeles and elsewhere.

We offer it to our readers in the form of a guest editorial.

"The police of this nation have their faults as do any other group. On occasion they make errors of judgment; they do or say the wrong thing. Who doesn't?

"But take has a whole, the quality and professional dedication of the nation's police is outstanding. Their job is neither to make the laws nor to administer justice under them. Their job is to enforce the laws, all the laws, Federal, state, and local, and to safeguard the lives and property of all the inhabitants in their respective jurisdictions.

"Of course, some people will regard some laws as unjust and other people will regard other laws as unjust, and mobs have no regard for any law. The police are not privileged to take sides or to discriminate as among laws. Their job is to uphold all laws and, on the whole, they do an excellent job of it.

"Further, the police are not responsible for the complex of social or economic causes which may bring situations to the hair-trigger point. But they are there when the storm breaks. It is they who are called to quell it.

And it is they who are exposed to the brunt of the fists, the feet, the bricks and bats, the Molotov cocktails, the bullets.

"Police work is a dangerous occupation at all times, even when on the surface the community on the whole is calm.

"But this vital work does not pay a princely wage; there are no bonuses; there is no extra pay for risk or hazardous duty.

"At the prevailing wage for policemen, it appears to me somewhat excessive, to say the least, to expect them to be not only defenders of the peace and upholders of the law, but lawyers, sociologists, ministers, social psychologists, judges, first-aid men and obstetricians. Yet, they are not only expected to be but, in fact, often do perform one or more of these functions in an emergency.

"So I should think that the communities thruout the nation would be well-advised to give their police forces the support they deserve and to do all they can to see to it that they are paid a respectable salary and encouraged in every way with the wherewithal to improve the quality and efficiency of their service.

"And it is certainly time to stop dismissing the problems of mob violence and mass defiance of law in the nation by means of the blanket and glib charge of 'police brutality'."

*gma*

Tolson	✓
Belmont	✓
Mohr	✓
DeLoach	✓
Casper	✓
Callahan	✓
Conrad	✓
Felt	✓
Gale	✓
Rosen	✓
Sullivan	✓
Tavel	✓
Trotter	✓
Tele Room	✓
Holmes	✓
Gandy	✓

*7-1*

*Imagine  
of mansfield  
it we may  
print his  
statement  
in the S...  
Bulletin.*

The Washington Post and \_\_\_\_\_  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Journal-American \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Baltimore Sun \_\_\_\_\_  
The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

SEP 13 1965

REC-65

10 SEP 13 1965

34 SEP 15 1965

October 1, 1965

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

2/17/60 60267 NLS/CC/CH  
910662

My dear Senator:

Enclosed is a copy of the October, 1965, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin which contains, beginning on page 23, the reprint of your recent remarks on the loose charges of "police brutality."

I am indeed grateful you permitted our use of this timely statement, and I am sure your observations are deeply appreciated by all members of law enforcement. The Bulletin is distributed without charge to some 53,000 police officials, judges, prosecuting attorneys and others having a legitimate interest in law enforcement.

My associates and I are most appreciative of the outstanding cooperation we receive from you and your staff, and I hope you will not hesitate to call on us whenever our services are needed.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 25

1965

COMM-FBI

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

197  
Enclosure

NOTE: On August 31, 1965, the Director asked that permission be obtained from Senator Mansfield for use of his remarks. The Senator's approval was obtained by Mr. DeLoach the same day.

REC-6

CBF:vcs/gms

(5)

50 OCT 7 1965

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

OCT 1 2 54 PM '65

RECEIVED READING ROOM



19 OCT 4 1965

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C.

October 6, 1965

Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Belmont  
Mr. Mohr  
Mr. [initials]  
Mr. Casper  
Mr. Callahan  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. Rosen  
Mr. Sullivan  
Mr. Tavel  
Mr. Trotter  
Tele. Room  
Miss Holmes  
Miss Gandy

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

2/17/00 600267 NLS/CLC/WW  
910662

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Just a note to thank you for your letter of October 1, and the enclosed copy of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for October, 1965, containing the insert of my recent remarks concerning law enforcement officials.

I appreciate your courtesy and thoughtfulness in sending this copy of the bulletin to me and I am most grateful for your very kind words.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

  
Mike Mansfield

REC-42

ST-113 No 62-71319-2

OCT 11 1965

EXP. PROC  
OCT 8 1965  
55 OCT 19 1965

REC-48 62-71311-54

October 19, 1965

①  
Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/CW  
9/10/66 2

I received your letter of October 14th concerning the college debate topic for this year, and I want to thank you for your kind wishes.

In response to your request, I am sending you, under separate cover, twenty-five copies each of three articles. I trust this will be of assistance to the students who have been communicating with you.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

b7C

1 - [redacted] - (Sent Direct)

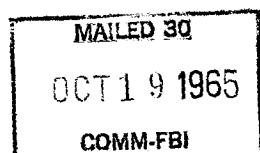
NOTE: We have enjoyed cordial relations with Senator Mansfield  
USC Material:

25 copies of Taking Inventory

New Concepts in Criminal Law  
January, 1965, LEB Intro

DTP:bsn

Toison \_\_\_\_\_  
Belmont \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

sent

10-20-65

ccw-reg: 3304

19  
CARL HAYDEN, ARIZ., CHAIRMAN  
RICHARD B. RUSSELL, GA. \* LEVERETT SALTONSTALL, MASS.  
ALLEN J. ELLENDER, LA. MILTON R. YOUNG, S.DAK.  
LISTER HILL, ALA. KARL E. MUNDY, IOWA.  
JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, ARK. MARGARET CHASE SMITH, MAINE  
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, VA. THOMAS H. KUCHLER, CALIF.  
WARREN G. MAGNUSEN, WASH. ROMAN L. HRUSKA, NEBR.  
SPESSARD L. HOLLAND, FLA. GORDON ALLOTT, COLO.  
JOHN STENNIS, MISS. NORRIS COTTON, N.H.  
JOHN O. PASTORE, R.I. CLIFFORD P. CASE, N.J.  
ESTES KEFAUVER, TENN.  
A. S. MIKE MONROEY, OKLA.  
ALAN BIBLE, NEV.  
ROBERT C. BYRD, W. VA.  
GALE W. MCGEE, WYO.  
HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, MINN.  
MIKE MANSFIELD, MONT.  
E. L. BARTLETT, ALASKA

EVERARD H. SMITH, CLERK  
THOMAS J. SCOTT, ASST. CLERK

United States Senate  
COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS

30 OCT 18 1965

EX-  
P-  
D-  
R-  
O-  
C-

October 14, 1965

J. Edgar Hoover, Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

2/17/60 60267 MLS/CC/CWW  
910662

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received inquiries from a number of students who are taking part in the college debate this year, the topic of which is "that law enforcement agencies in the United States should have greater freedom in the investigation and prosecution of crime".

If you have prepared any material on this subject, I would appreciate receiving about 25 copies.

Thanking you and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Mike Mansfield*

REC- 48

62-71319-24

24  
11 OCT 18 1965

ENCLOSURE

1  
CORRESPONDENCE

# TAKING INVENTORY

*The law enforcement officer is in trouble with the law. Why? Special Agent Dalbey, FBI Legal Research Desk, gives some of the answers to this puzzling question in a speech he presented recently at the graduation exercises of the Southwestern Police Academy, Dallas, Tex., and at the 33d annual conference of the Missouri Peace Officers Association, St. Louis, Mo.*

2/17/60 60267 M/S/LLC/CW  
910662

**DWIGHT J. DALBEY**  
Special Agent, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation



In the social corporation which we call law enforcement, a comprehensive inventory taking is long overdue. In a comparatively few years this Nation has changed from a principally agrarian society in which criminal offenses were the simple, age-old crimes common to all mankind to a highly urbanized society in which the old crimes persist with new twists and new offenses seem to thrive like bacteria in a laboratory culture.

We have improved our transportation so remarkably that a criminal can leap the continent by air in less time than his predecessor could leave the county by horse and buggy. We have built a communications system so complete that an astute criminal can direct and commit criminal of-

ces through a network of telephones from coast to coast and border to border.

We have transformed ourselves from a society in which some constitutional rights often were ignored or overlooked to one in which they all are universally insisted upon. We have replaced the frontier law enforcement officer, whose power was measured largely by the bulge in his biceps and the speed of his six-gun, with an organization man who carries a manual of administrative regulations under one arm and a law book under the other. The individual now has more power against the police, and the police have less power against the individual.

As stated by the chief judge of a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals: "The two distinct trends in the criminal law during the last 40 years have been to strengthen the rights of the individual and to restrict the powers of the police."<sup>1</sup> Yet the stockholders in this corporation—the citizens at large—have taken little notice of those changes and their effect on the security of each of them in his life, liberty, and property. They do not see the conditions which are sapping the strength of law enforcement.

The obvious proof of our need to take inventory is the expanding volume and intensity of crime, a problem on which Director J. Edgar Hoover of the FBI has endeavored to focus public attention for years. Crime has unquestionably reached the proportions of a public menace in some areas and is threatening in many others. Preliminary figures for 1964 show that crime in the United States increased 13 percent over the same period in 1963. The volume of crime has grown almost constantly for approximately two decades. That fact is not necessarily serious in itself. We must expect a growing population to generate a rising volume of crime. But the volume of crime does not

stand alone. It is the *rate* of increase in crime that is alarming. Since 1958 crime has increased five times faster than population growth. Not only are there more murders, robberies, burglaries, and larcenies than ever before, there are more of each of these crimes and all others per 1,000 inhabitants. In at least the statistical sense, each inhabitant is in greater personal danger from crime than ever before. Public security against crime has hit a new low for our time.

But the cold statistics on crime are inadequate to demonstrate the magnitude of the problem. They do not graphically portray the human tragedy of crime. The cold statistics do not spill the blood of the murder victim before the public eye, nor echo his screams of terror in the quiet halls of justice. They do not express the fears with which many of our people must now live—the fear of the bus-driver that he will be beaten and robbed at the end of the line; the fear of the cabdriver that he will be shot in the back for his night's receipts; and the fear of the woman necessarily abroad that she will be attacked either by day or by night. Yet these crimes and others equally vicious have occurred with frightening frequency in at least some of our larger urban areas.

The cold statistics on crime do not reveal disabling injury, financial loss, or a citizen's voluntary curtailment of his own freedom of movement lest he be victimized in the exercise of it. Yet these are the ultimate facts in the menacing growth of crime, and the end result to many a victim is that his allegedly unalienable right to life, liberty, and property becomes a hollow mockery.

An inventory will readily disclose specific facts to show that some of our fellow citizens live in constant danger of criminal molestation and violence. In a large eastern city, the newspapers

of recent years, and particularly those of recent months, have stated that taxicab drivers are so fearful of robbery that they are reluctant to drive at night; that narcotics addicts, sexual perverts, and other undesirables are driving the citizens from the public parks; and that widespread vandalism is costing public and private concerns millions of dollars annually.

In several large residential areas of modest income, where there are as many as 1,800 apartments in many tall buildings, so many of those who live there have been robbed, raped, mugged, beaten to death, or victimized in other crimes that the men of the families residing there have set up systems of voluntary patrols to guard those buildings during the late evening and night hours.

Violence in the streets, the corridors, and the elevators has thus brought back to some areas of that city a system of citizen police which was discarded a century and a quarter ago with the establishment of the first official police forces. One newspaper stated that "of the many problems disrupting the present and threatening the future of this city, none is more critical than this growing concern and fear over the increase of fear and violence in the streets, the elevators, and the parks."

Nor is that one city unique; other large cities suffer from burgeoning crime. In a different city the newspapers of recent months reported that in two separate sections of the city, alarmed citizens have banded together to set up vigilance and warning systems to protect their people and their homes against criminal attack. "At times," a newspaper reported, "the attitude of the homeowners . . . appeared to be that of a frontier posse."

In that same city, during the month of December 1964, merchants with firearms shot five thugs attempting to rob them in their stores. This was

to be something of a record in the city and reminiscent of the "Do it yourself" law enforcement of the vigilantes of the early frontier.

A newspaper in a third large city stated editorially in February 1965 that "Law-abiding citizens here are getting fed up with invasions of their homes by burglars and stickup men. It was bad enough when sneak thieves were breaking into houses and ransacking them for valuables. A new and worse pattern seems to be taking shape; the crooks break into an empty dwelling, wait for the householders to come home, crack their skulls with the butt end of a pistol, and make off with their jewelry."

President Lewis F. Powell, Jr., of the American Bar Association said recently that "When we have reached a situation—as we have in certain areas—where law-abiding citizens are unsafe in their homes and are denied the privilege of using the public streets and parks for fear of their personal safety, we are approaching paralysis in the first duty of government at all levels."<sup>2</sup> And as you are all aware, the President of the United States has shown his concern with this problem.

#### **Defective Rationalization**

There are those who seek to rationalize the risk of crime by stating that some crime is inevitable in a free society in which police powers necessarily are limited and that the citizen must assume this hazard. But this easy rationalization has obvious defects. It places no upper limits on the hazard of crime which the citizen must assume in an era of rising crime trends. Moreover, it falsely assumes that the citizen living in some quiet suburb shares the risk of crime equally with those who live in the poorer and more densely populated sections of the central city.

The victims of the criminal are predominantly the poor and those of

modest income.<sup>3</sup> It is the weak and inarticulate, forced by economic circumstance to live and work in the areas of greatest danger, who bear the greatest human burden of crime. This is an inequity which cannot fairly be rationalized and which no citizen of this Nation, however safe he may be in his own home, should be willing to tolerate.

It would not be amiss at this point to speculate a moment on the future. Within a few years, the city planning experts say, three-quarters of the American people will live in a fairly small number of metropolitan areas, fewer than 200. Nearly 40 percent of the population will live in or close by three monster supercities—one spreading from Boston, Mass., to Norfolk, Va., another from Milwaukee to Detroit or Cleveland, and a third from San Francisco to San Diego.<sup>4</sup> If crime already thrives like a malignant virus in many streets of the metropolis today, what proportions will it assume when those streets stretch out for hundreds of miles?

An inventory of law enforcement will show that the employee of this social corporation—the law enforcement officer—is in trouble with the law. He is in trouble with the law because in many important respects he does not know what the law requires of him. The law often is confused and uncertain, failing to clearly mark out the powers which the officer may exercise and the restrictions upon those powers. This was true in the days of Wyatt Earp and the frontier sheriff, but the official acts of those officers were not required to pass the microscopic legal analysis of the official acts of police officers today.

Now, unlike then, a man arrested for a crime has a right to demand a lawyer from the moment of arrest,<sup>5</sup> and you may be sure that the lawyer will minutely examine the officer's work for any legal flaws which may exist. It is his duty to do so. Now,

unlike then, the principal legal questions concerning arrest, search, and interrogation in State cases are questions of Federal constitutional law.<sup>6</sup> And those questions may be raised by the defendant through every level of the State courts and then to the Federal courts and to the Supreme Court of the United States. The legal problems of today's officer make those of the frontier marshal and sheriff look like child's play.

### ***Legal Confusion***

Yet this gaping defect in the law—the uncertainty of the powers which it gives and denies to the officers—goes largely unrecognized and unadmitted, even by those who should know better. When an officer investigating a case of some notoriety makes an arrest on information which the courts later find to be insufficient to meet the Federal constitutional standard of probable cause for arrest, or a search is found by the courts to be unreasonable, the critics have a field day. They say, as one said recently in a letter to a national publication, "Why don't our law enforcement officers simply begin to observe the law and to confine their searches and seizures to those which do not violate constitutional guarantees?"

Let the Supreme Court of the United States answer that question. Mr. Justice Frankfurter said the decisions of the Supreme Court itself on what is a reasonable search incidental to lawful arrest "cannot be satisfactorily reconciled" with each other.<sup>7</sup> Chief Justice Vinson said the law of search and seizure is "replete with perplexities."<sup>8</sup> Mr. Justice Black said it is a matter of "uncertainty."<sup>9</sup> Mr. Justice Clark said it is a "quagmire."<sup>10</sup> Mr. Justice Jackson spoke of the law of search and seizure as a subject on which "This court and its members have been . . . inconstant and inconsistent."<sup>11</sup>

Or let the senior judge of a U.S.

circuit court of appeals answer the question why officers don't "simply begin to observe the law." In the words of the judge: "Police officers need to know their powers to question, detain, and arrest, but Federal law and the laws of all the States on these questions are in great confusion. . . . Reliable guides are usually unavailable, so that no one can say with any certainty what powers the police officer has until the particular case is decided by the courts."<sup>12</sup>

Another Federal circuit judge said a year ago: "I must concede that some of the rules laid down by the law-givers—including judges—are so ambiguous that even a judge, were he the watchman on the firing line, would not always know precisely what to do to avoid breaking the laws which govern the police. Moreover, they reflect an astounding naivete concerning the realities and risks involved in searches and arrests."<sup>13</sup> Or, as the judge of the supreme court of a large State said last year: "In the interest of effective law enforcement, law-enforcing officials and the courts of this State must be clearly advised of what is and what is not permissible search and seizure."<sup>14</sup> When the judges themselves find the law confused and uncertain, how is it humanly possible for the police officer to "simply begin to observe the law"?

The uncertainty of the law springs from many sources, and some of it must remain so long as men disagree on what is right and what is wrong. But much of it can be removed by legislation updating our criminal codes, some of them over a century old, to fit modern crime conditions and modern concepts of basic constitutional rights. A few States already have made such a revision.

Some may shrug off the uncertainty of the law as a police problem only—a worry to be left to the police administrators. But it is more than that; it is a problem for the citizen who expects protection against crime. Uncertainty in the law leads to the

discouragement and demoralization of police officers, hesitancy in making even those arrests which the law would allow, and, consequently, greater freedom of action for the criminal.

The officer is in trouble with the law because so much knowledge is expected of him and so little training is given to him. It is not an exaggeration to say that the law enforcement officer is now required to be a constitutional lawyer in some areas of the criminal law, particularly those covering arrest and search.

Due to circumstances beyond the control of anyone, many arrests and searches, if not most, must be made on an emergency basis. There is no time for asking a judge or magistrate to determine the existence of probable cause for arrest, or the limitations of a reasonable search. The officer must decide these questions for himself, and in the proverbial split second. Yet these are questions on which the judges themselves disagree frequently, and the *Mapp* decision in 1961 made them questions of Federal constitutional law which can be appealed all the way to the Supreme Court of the United States. But who instructs the officer in these areas of the Federal constitutional law, to say nothing of State law? Who teaches him what the courts, the public, and the critics require him to know? The FBI has done so for many years under a program of police cooperation inaugurated by Director Hoover long ago, but police training still labors under severe handicaps.

#### **Training Needed**

The vast majority of law enforcement officers have no police academy or other facilities suitable for instruction, and no money in the police budget to provide for systematic and extended training in the law by the instructors available. This Nation can afford many law schools for

training judges, prosecutors, and defense lawyers, and it does afford free legal counsel to an indigent defendant. It surely can also afford the facilities and finances which would permit instructors trained in both the law and police work to teach the law to officers who must make judgments of constitutional law and do so in a moment's time and under the pressure of personal danger.

Like uncertainty in the law, inadequate police training in the law is more than a police problem. Inadequate training in the law leads to cases bungled that might have been won, and bungled cases turn more criminals loose on the streets.

The law enforcement officer is in trouble with the law because the law leaves him too little room for honest mistakes in judgment, particularly on the question of probable cause for arrest and the limits of a reasonable search. The law admits the known fact that reasonable men will differ widely on these questions. The justices and the judges of the highest courts and the appeals courts of both the Federal and the State Governments often split 5-4 and 3-2 or 2-1 on these questions. Some differences of opinion are inevitable. Probable cause for arrest and the limitations on a reasonable search are questions of degree, and as Mr. Justice Holmes once said: ". . . when you realize that you are dealing with a matter of degree, you must realize that reasonable men may differ widely as to the place where the line should fall."<sup>15</sup>

When dealing with these matters of degree—probable cause for arrest and reasonableness of a search—it is inevitable that officers of the law, like the judges and justices of the courts, will sometimes make honest mistakes. Not many years ago the law recognized this fact and permitted the officer some latitude for error.

In 1949, Mr. Justice Rutledge,

speaking for the Supreme Court of the United States in a decision on probable cause for arrest, said that "Because many situations which confront officers in the course of executing their duties are more or less ambiguous, room must be allowed for some mistakes on their part."<sup>16</sup> But this rule has been changed.

Today the law allows the officer no room for error. If an officer makes an arrest without probable cause or an unreasonable search, he has violated a Federal constitutional right of the person aggrieved by that arrest or search, and the person aggrieved may sue the officer personally for damages in Federal court regardless of any remedy which he may have in State court.<sup>17</sup> This has been the law since 1961. Although a few lower Federal courts are attempting to modify the severity of this rule,<sup>18</sup> the threat of personal suit for damages for an error of law still hangs like a sword suspended over the head of every police officer.<sup>19</sup>

This constant vulnerability of the officer to civil suit for damages leaves him no room for error. In this misfortune the officer is unique. Out of all the vast hierarchy of officials who can and do make honest mistakes of judgment on probable cause for arrest and the reasonableness of a search—the judges, the prosecutors, the magistrates, and the police officers—it is the police officers and the police officers alone who can be sued for damages for that mistake. Yet the police officer is the official to whom the law is most uncertain, to whom the least training in the law is given, and the only one who must make his decision with speed and under pressure.

It is true that some law enforcement officers are protected against this danger. The State of New York, for example, has a statute which provides that the State and its governmental subdivisions must assume the normal risk of illegal arrest, as well as other

mistakes made by officers, and will pay the judgment assessed against the officer in the civil suit for damages.<sup>20</sup> But the officers in most of the other States are not protected.

The public danger from this condition was expressed by a Federal judge when he said: "We are rapidly reaching the point where a law enforcement officer will be afraid to carry out his authority for fear that he might have to answer in a civil suit for damages. This is a sorry state of affairs, and I for one will not subscribe to it."<sup>21</sup> Another authority put it this way, "If an officer resolves all doubts [on arrest and search] in favor of his own pocketbook, the public interest in effective law enforcement is sure to suffer."<sup>22</sup>

### **Heavy Demands**

An inventory will show that law enforcement is in trouble because it is chronically undermanned. The thin blue line of police officers has been stretched too thin. Police departments in major cities have been operating at less than authorized strength and are unable to recruit enough men to fill the gap. This is not because there are not enough men in a nation of over 180 million, nor because there is not enough money to pay them in a society so notoriously affluent as ours. The blunt fact is that there are not enough qualified young men willing to take the job under the pay and conditions offered.

We expect of a police officer the wisdom of Solomon in understanding the law, the strength of Samson in arresting a criminal, the gentleness of St. Francis of Assisi in repelling a riot, the patience of Job in dealing with each of us, and the moral purity of Caesar's wife in a nation whose public and private morals in areas outside police work are sometimes open to legitimate question. But we are willing to pay this officer a wage

which often is less than that paid to many other employees, public and private, of whom much less is required. We are entitled to make heavy demands upon a law enforcement officer, but he is entitled to be paid accordingly.

An inventory will disclose that law enforcement is in trouble because of widespread public apathy to crime. There is no doubt of the existence of this condition; the metropolitan newspapers record it with distressing frequency. As a California newspaper said editorially, "In the United States, too many bystanders are looking on with enthusiastic apathy and rich, warm indifference as thugs and gunmen rob and beat up old ladies, young girls, and anyone else they choose."<sup>23</sup>

Apathy to the plight of the victim takes many forms—refusal to assist a person being attacked, refusal to be a witness in court, and refusal to notify the police of a crime committed. One year ago a woman who managed a bar in a large city was walking home in a residential area at 3 a.m. when she was attacked by a knifer. Her assailant stabbed her and retreated, then stabbed her and retreated again. The attack lasted more than half an hour and covered 150 feet as the victim dragged herself along the sidewalk. Not until she was dead did anyone call the police, who arrived in 2 minutes and established by subsequent investigation that 38 men and women witnessed some part or other of the attack.

In another city about a month ago, a gang of eight teenagers seized a 16-year-old girl and dragged her screaming and struggling down the subway tracks. Six men stood near one end of the subway platform and did nothing. And in still another city, police officers on two different occasions, needing physical help in making arrests, called to bystanders for assistance, but the bystanders only laughed.

One newspaper said editorially, "One of the most distressing aspects of modern crime and lawlessness is the widening split it seems to be producing between policemen and a part of the public."<sup>24</sup>

In another incident 20 bus riders sat on a bus while a crowd of rampaging young hoodlums smashed 8 windows, threw seats into the street, and raced through the bus ripping out advertising cards, and not a one of those riders would give his name and address to the police officer who discovered the crime being committed.

### **Public Apathy**

The causes of public apathy to crime are difficult to establish. Some of it may be due to cowardice—a weakening of the national moral fiber. Some of it may spring from acceptance of the perverted creed that a citizen who stands up to assist the police is naive, if not a fool, or it may spring from laws and court decisions which create a financial risk in being a good Samaritan. Some of it may be due to an Orwellian dehumanization of the individual in the metropolis jammed with its millions of inhabitants, a dehumanization that will be most pronounced among the innocent victims of crime for they, unlike the defendant, all too often do not live to see their day in court. And some of the apathy may be due to a comparatively new phenomenon in this Nation—an economic stratification of urban society which may lead to an ever-widening gulf between the powerful and articulate and the weak and inarticulate, both geographically and socially. But whatever its origins, this widespread public apathy to crime must surely be one of the principal causes of crime.

And is it not odd that in an era in which society is increasingly spending its money, its intelligence, and its energies to throw greater constitutional, statutory, and procedural pro-

tection around the defendant accused of crime—and particularly the indigent defendant—we have permitted the uninhibited growth of a crime trend which increasingly victimizes the innocent law-abiding citizen who is the human foundation of all law and order? The indigent defendant accused of crime has found his spokesmen, and they have broadened his rights in many ways. Who now is willing to speak out for the law-abiding citizen who asks only for protection against crime and the opportunity of enjoying his constitutional right to life, liberty, and property?

A quickening of the social conscience of this Nation would provide the major weapons necessary to bring crime under control. The powerful and the articulate in our society would assume their full role as the protectors of the poor and the weak who are victimized by crime. They would demand and approve the expenditures for police manpower, police pay, and police equipment necessary to guarantee police patrols adequate to protect the innocent in the high-crime areas. They would urge and approve the legislation necessary to clarify the criminal law and the police training necessary to familiarize the officers with the powers which the law gives them.

They would provide the officer with financial protection against his honest mistakes of judgment on questions of constitutional law, so that he may act courageously and rid the streets of those whom the formulas of the law say should be placed under arrest. They would willingly take their turns on juries in criminal cases and testify when called as witnesses. They would require of the law a continuing awareness of the fact that the victim of tomorrow's crime committed by the recidivist set free today is neither a faceless anonymity nor a dehumanized statistic, that he is flesh and blood, and that his constitutional rights to life,

liberty, and property are the equal of those of the defendant who stands in visibly human form before the bar of justice.

In short, a Nation aroused can reduce crime to its irreducible minimum and protect those who cry out for protection now more than ever before in modern times. But a Nation that is apathetic can destroy the rights of the law abiding, and ultimately itself.

<sup>1</sup> Judge J. Edward Lumbard, "The Administration of Criminal Justice," American Bar Association Journal, September 1963.

<sup>2</sup> United Press International, Jan. 29, 1965.

<sup>3</sup> New York Times, Feb. 19, 1965.

<sup>4</sup> American Directions; A Forecast, Harper's, February 1965.

<sup>5</sup> *Escobedo v. Illinois*, 378 U.S. 478 (1964).

<sup>6</sup> *Mapp v. Ohio*, 367 U.S. 643 (1961); *Beck v. Ohio*, 379 U.S. 89 (1964); *Escobedo v. Illinois*, *supra*.

<sup>7</sup> *Abel v. U.S.*, 362 U.S. 217 (1960).

<sup>8</sup> *Trupiano v. U.S.*, 334 U.S. 699 (1948).

<sup>9</sup> *U.S. v. Rabinowitz*, 339 U.S. 56 (1950).

<sup>10</sup> *Chapman v. U.S.*, 365 U.S. 610 (1961).

<sup>11</sup> *Irvine v. California*, 347 U.S. 128 (1954).

<sup>12</sup> Judge Lumbard, *supra*.

<sup>13</sup> Judge Warren E. Burger, Court of Appeals, District of Columbia Circuit, lecture at The American University, Washington, D.C., Apr. 17, 1964.

<sup>14</sup> Justice Harry F. Kelly, *Michigan v. Bannan*, 125 N.W. 2d 875 (1964), cert. denied Jan. 18, 1965.

<sup>15</sup> *Schlesinger v. Wisconsin*, 270 U.S. 230 (1925).

<sup>16</sup> *Brinegar v. U.S.*, 338 U.S. 160 (1949).

<sup>17</sup> *Monroe v. Pape*, 365 U.S. 167 (1961).

<sup>18</sup> *Bowens v. Knazze*, 237 F. Supp. 826 (1965).

<sup>19</sup> LaFave, "Arrest, The Decision To Take a Suspect Into Custody," American Bar Foundation, Administration of Criminal Justice Series; Little, Brown & Co., 1965, pp. 46, 74, 86, 87.

<sup>20</sup> *Snyder v. State*, 38 Misc. 2d 488 (1963).

<sup>21</sup> Judge Thomas D. Quinn, *Craig v. Cox*, 171 A. 2d 259 (1961).

<sup>22</sup> Davis, "Officers' Tort Liability," 55 Mich. Law Rev. 201 (1956).

<sup>23</sup> Richmond (Calif.) Independent, Feb. 15, 1965.

<sup>24</sup> The Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia, Aug. 4, 1964.

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The enclosed LHM is classified "Secret" since the information contained therein emanates from a Bureau [redacted] (S) It would normally be classified "Confidential" since it tends to reveal the Bureau's investigative interest [redacted] and because [redacted] (S) it contains information from a source of continuing value whose identity might otherwise be compromised.

The Memorandum of Evaluation is classified "Confidential" since it tends to reveal the Bureau's investigative interest in an [redacted] (S)



UNIT STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

CONFIDENTIAL

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

Washington, D. C. 20535

March 24, 1966

Title

[REDACTED] (S)

b1

Character

[REDACTED] - RO ] (S)

Reference Memorandum dated and captioned  
as above.

All sources (except any listed below) whose identities  
are concealed in referenced communication have furnished reliable  
information in the past.

CONFIDENTIAL

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

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your agency.

6

December 5, 1966

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

2/17/00 60267 MLS/LC/LWW  
910662

My dear Senator:

I was extremely sorry to learn of the passing of your father and want to extend my heartfelt sympathy to you and your entire family. While words are indeed inadequate, I hope the knowledge that your many friends share your sorrow will be of some comfort in your bereavement.

Please let us know if there is any way in which we in the FBI can be of assistance.

MAILED 9

DEC 5 1966

COMM-FBI

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

NOTE: Bureau files reflect cordial relations with Senator Mansfield. He was congratulated on his re-election in 1964 and in 1963 was given an autographed copy of "A Study of Communism."

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ENCLOSURE

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### Deaths Elsewhere

#### P. J. Mansfield, 89, Father of Senate Leader.

GREAT FALLS, Mont., Dec. 4 (AP)—Patrick J. Mansfield, an Irish immigrant whose eldest son, Mike Mansfield, is majority leader in the U.S. Senate, died yesterday in a nursing home. He was 89.

He had been in failing health for a year. His wife, who also is in poor health, is a patient in the same nursing home.

The elder Mansfield was born in 1876 in Ireland. At the age of 19, he came to this country and worked as a porter in a New York hotel.

His son, Mike, and daughters, Catherine and Helen, moved to Montana in the early 1900s to live with their father's uncle, Richard Mansfield, who owned a grocery in Great Falls.

Sen. Mansfield (D-Mont.) plans to fly to Montana to be with his two brothers and three sisters for funeral services Tuesday or Wednesday.

6-4  
 The Washington Post and Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Herald Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
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 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date 12/15/66

Patricia Mansfield  
 12-5-66  
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ENCLOSURE

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.

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910662

December 14, 1966

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Please accept the thanks of my family and myself for your kindness in writing on the passing of our father.

He lived a long life and his life was an inspiration to all of us. His passing will be deeply felt but our loss has been eased considerably by the thoughtfulness of so many good friends and the sympathy and consideration shown toward all of us.

Again our deepest thanks and appreciation,

Sincerely,

*Mike Mansfield*

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Mike Mansfield

REC 10

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EX-115

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Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Wick	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

February 3, 1967

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

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7-1

cmft

My dear Senator:

Thank you for the kind remarks you made before the Senate on February 1st. Misunderstandings, judging from the mail I have received, can become most complicated, and for this reason I certainly appreciate your making clear my position as it relates to the present consideration of the Consular Convention with the Soviet Union.

With best wishes and personal regards,

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

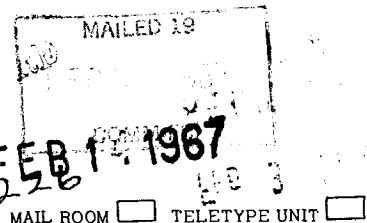
NOTE: The Bureau has enjoyed cordial relations with Senator Mansfield.

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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_



February 1, 1967

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### THE CONSULAR CONVENTION— EAST-WEST TRADE ACT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as I noted in remarks several days ago, there will be before the Senate, at some future date, the question of a consular treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union. Sometime later in the session we may also be called upon to consider an East-West trade bill.

Both measures are sought by the administration. Both are foreshadowed in the President's state of the Union message. Both are elements in a continuing policy of improving relations with Eastern Europe.

This policy began during the Eisenhower administration. It reached a critical milestone in the ratification of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty in the Kennedy administration. The two measures which are now projected—the Consular Convention and the East-West Trade Act—are additional blocks which will enable President Johnson to continue to build that policy.

Although the measures are limited in purpose and readily understandable, the aid, I regret to say, is beginning to fill with fearful rumors which seriously distort and distort their intent. The sooner certain misapprehensions are corrected, the sooner the facts are put straight, therefore; the better.

In this respect, I wish to take occasion to commend the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, Mr. J. Edgar Hoover, for the three letters which he wrote, covering the proposed consular pact. I think that Mr. Hoover should not have been asked to appear before the Committee on Foreign Relations. Had I been present when that motion was made, I would have spoken against it and voted against it.

Mr. Hoover is not a policymaker. He is one who carries out policy. In his letters, he has, to the best of his ability, answered questions raised, but he has tried to steer clear, in my opinion, of becoming involved in any way in the consideration of the Consular Convention which will be before the Senate sometime in the future.

I think that those who tend to use Mr. Hoover's letters one way or another do him a disservice, because he has only been carrying out the functions of his office and has been trying to keep within the confines of his responsibilities. I, for one, think he has done a good job in observing and putting down on paper just what those responsibilities are in the carrying out of policy, not in the making of policy in this matter.

Let us be clear at the outset that the President is not asking for authority in either the proposed consular treaty or the East-West Trade Act to make any one-sided bestowal of anything on any nation. On that point, his messages and those of his Secretary of State are emphatic and unequivocal. Where a quid

emerges from these measures, there will be a quo.

What is sought in an East-West Trade Act, for example, is a measure of discretion for the President to negotiate commercial agreements with nations of Eastern Europe. Any such agreements would have to be judged by the President to be in the national interest—in the interest of the United States. That means that they would have to embody a reasonable matching of benefits received for benefits extended.

It may be said that the United States-Soviet Consular Convention is, in some ways, more one-sided in its approach. But if it is, it is one-sided on the side of the interests of the United States. I do not see how it can be regarded as otherwise when it is noted that more and more American citizens have been traveling in the Soviet Union in recent years. In 1966, for example, the number was over 18,000, an increase of several thousand over the previous year. This number and trend contrasts with the flow of Soviet visitors to this Nation, which was less than 1,000 in all of 1966, a more or less stationary total, as compared with the previous year.

With an 18-to-1 ratio of visitors, bear in mind that the legal systems of the two nations vary in their concepts of the rights of the individual. Bear in mind, too, that U.S. laws apply to Soviet citizens when they are in this country, just as Soviet laws apply to Americans when they are in the Soviet Union. Then note, Mr. President, that the primary purpose of the proposed convention is not to open consulates—the President can do that without this convention—rather the primary purpose is to assure the right of prompt diplomatic access and support to nationals of one nation when they run afoul of the law while traveling in the territory of the other. Is there any need to ask ourselves the questions: Who has the greater requirement for the legal protection which this treaty would make possible, Americans traveling in the Soviet Union or Soviet citizens traveling in the United States?

In view of the disparity in the number of travelers as between the two nations, is it not readily apparent which has the greater need to expand its diplomatic and consular facilities in the territory of the other?

It is true, of course, that the Consular Convention will not produce an automatic mushrooming of U.S. consulates in the Soviet Union or vice versa. Indeed, it is not at all certain that it will have the effect of adding even one at this time. For here, too, with or without the convention, as I have noted, the responsibility in this Nation rests with the President to negotiate the terms on which Soviet consulates will be permitted to operate here and U.S. consulates in the Soviet Union. We have it from the Secretary of State that what is envisioned in the way of new consulates at this time is likely to be something on the order of one for one, rather than any great overall number or a lopsided ratio.

The word of the Secretary of State in this connection should set to rest some of the fear of espionage which has been

associated with the proposed Consular Convention. Yet the question of espionage, since it has been raised, should be discussed openly and frankly. It is mathematically obvious that the more the sources and number of foreign representatives, the greater the prospect of improper activity of this kind. The reasoning is sound but its relevance in this situation is doubtful. On the basis of that reasoning, the only logical course would be not only to reject this proposed consular exchange but to reverse all previous consular and diplomatic exchanges. At the end of that trail is not only the demise of the proposed Consular Treaty or East-West Trade Act but the severance of every kind of existing contact with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe and all foreign nations. After all, it is not unprecedent to discover on occasion an employee in the embassy of a third nation selling information to a first or second country, if not, indeed, to both.

I carry the logic of this argument against the Consular Convention to an extremity only to make clear that no matter how high the walls may be built for the exclusion of contact with certain nations, there is no absolute insulation of this Nation or any nation from the possibility of espionage. Of course, there are risks of espionage for this Nation, for all nations, in new consulates, as there are in old embassies, as there are in any exchanges of persons with any nation, and in this era of advanced technology, there are risks of espionage even without exchanges of persons. That there will be risks is not the question. To the extent that there is a question here, it lies in the adequacy of the safeguards which we have established against them.

The United States has its agencies for dealing with these questionable activities, as does every other nation, including the Soviet Union. It would be my judgment that the FBI is at least as competent to control the risks in the United States as is the K.B.G. in the Soviet Union. And if there should be an increase in the responsibilities of the FBI in this respect, can there be doubt that the FBI would be supplied with what it needs to meet these additional responsibilities?

Turning to the East-West Trade Act, I would note again that there will be no automatic agreements with anyone as a result of its enactment. The application of the act will be strictly internal, involving only the authority of the President of the United States in the field of international commercial relations. The measure will merely open the door for him to enter into useful discussion and bargaining with Eastern European countries. His position for this purpose would be stronger to some degree but not to the same degree as it is for dealing with other nations. Insofar as Eastern Europe is concerned, the East-West Trade Act would not remove the prohibitions on trade in strategic goods. Agreements with the nations of that region would still have to be based on conditional rather than unconditional most-favored-nation treatment.

The most that is involved in the East-West trade bill, therefore, is a hope for a

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ENCLOSURE

February 1, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

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most modest rise in beneficial, nonstrategic commerce with Eastern Europe from the insignificant levels at which it has remained for many years. Rather than reject this prospect out of hand, it seems to me that the time is long past due to examine certain factors which are largely of our own making and which have acted to keep these levels so low.

The assumption which underlies many of the restrictions has been the belief that the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe have everything to gain from trade with the United States and this country has everything to lose. Some years back, it was even argued with great vigor that the cutting off of this trade would have the effect of causing the downfall of governments in Eastern Europe. Largely, on that basis, therefore, restrictions of all kinds have been loaded onto this trade by legislation or otherwise until it has been reduced to a trickle.

Whatever plausibility the assumption may have had in the years following World War II, its persistence into this day and age raises the question of whose nose is being cut off to spite whose face?

The commercial reality of Eastern Europe, today, is that a multination trading system orbits around the Soviet Union and that the individual nations also have important and growing trade links with Western Europe and other regions of the world. To be sure, that trading system may have much to gain from trade with the United States. But there is no basis for believing that it has any desperate dependence on trade with the United States any more than we have a desperate dependence on trade with that system. It is delusive to believe that continued restrictions on trade with that region, even to the point of boycott, will have any significant impact on the shaping of its economic structure.

Whatever goods the nations of Eastern Europe may seek avidly abroad, they usually find in ready supply in Western Europe, Japan, or elsewhere, other than in the United States. And even when they have had a specific preference for U.S.-type products, the truth is that they have often been able to buy them through nations in Western Europe and elsewhere in the world where U.S. subsidiaries are located.

In the light of these realities, if an East-West trade bill is adopted, it is evident that our own commerce will profit from this change as much as anyone else's. We stand to gain as much as we give.

Let me emphasize, Mr. President, that I am not suggesting that a trade bonanza will follow the passage of an East-West Trade Act. As I have already stated, at most, there is likely to be a small increase in the current trickle of commerce. The main point of the act, however, is no less valid. It is no less valid because present anachronistic policies not only curb volume and damage our own commerce, they also restrict the President's bargaining power with Eastern Europe on such subjects as patent rights, arbitration of commercial disputes, and tourist promotion.

I should like to add a final consideration which I believe should be weighed by the Senate in deliberation of these

impending measures. The United States has signed a communique with its NATO allies. It calls for "the removal of barriers to freer and more friendly reciprocal exchanges between countries of different social and economic systems." We have also pledged this Nation to work with other members of NATO for better political, economic, social, scientific, and cultural relations with the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

It is obvious, as I pointed out some days ago in discussions of U.S. troop reductions in Europe, that our European allies have moved far on their own in these directions. Whether or not, we are prepared to recognize it, the Western Europeans know that times have changed in Europe and for Europe and that the progress of reconciling a divided continent is already well advanced. Their trade policies reflect this recognition. The great increase in travel, communications and other intra-European contacts and relations reflect it. The limited and declining contributions of men and resources which the Western Europeans are prepared to make to NATO reflect it.

I would note, in particular, the attitude of West Germany. Here is a country that is presumed to have more reason than others to fear for its security, that is presumed to have more reason than others to look to Eastern Europe with suspicion and fear. Here also is a country that is presumed to be predisposed to distrust all contacts with Eastern Europe.

Yet, here is a great trading nation that leads all the others in the West in the volume and value of its trade with Eastern Europe. And here also is a courageous nation with a new government whose first major act of foreign policy is to make it clear that it is prepared to go far in seeking by diplomacy to close the breach with Eastern Europe.

If the United States is to retain a semblance of a relevant common policy with Western Europe for the security of the North Atlantic region, changes in our policies on East-West relations are in order. If the resistance to a return to isolationism is to mean something more than merely remaining in Europe in military isolation, we will have to face up to the process of reconciliation which is proceeding, today, between Eastern and Western Europe and we will have to adjust policies in accordance therewith.

The tragedy of Vietnam, as I noted the other day, acts as a severe deterrent on the rational consideration of the consular treaty, the East-West Trade Act, or any other matter involving the Eastern European nations. But the tragedy will be compounded if it forestalls a sensible consideration of measures which have validity in themselves, measures, which in themselves, are of direct advantage to this Nation.

Finally, the Consular Convention and the East-West Trade Act are relevant elements in the continuance of the step-by-step policy of seeking to replace a dangerous rivalry and a fearful hostility with a more durable basis for the survival of world civilization in a nuclear age.

That policy is even now probing for

common international ground upon which to control nuclear weapons, to negate the deployment of antiballistic-missile systems—as was brought out so well on yesterday by the distinguished senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. PROXMIRE]—and to banish war from the seas of outer space. So I repeat, Mr. President, the tragedy of Vietnam will be compounded if it causes us to shrink from the rational consideration of these two measures—from these faint but authentic lights of peace.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. SYMINGTON. Mr. President, I commend and congratulate the majority leader for this most constructive speech with respect to two questions that require the unimpassioned analysis and serious consideration of every Senator.

It is unfortunate that, due to other senatorial responsibilities, more Senators were not present to listen to the fundamental logic of the position of the Senator from Montana on the matter of the Consular Treaty and East-West trade.

I have a copy of his address and have read it. I would like to study it further as I know other Senators will when it appears in the RECORD.

In the remarks he has made this morning, the distinguished majority leader has once again made a major contribution to clear thinking on problems vital to the security and well-being of his country.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I thank the distinguished senior Senator from Missouri for his kind remarks, and I know that he will give rational consideration to this proposal which could mean so much for the future of this country in the difficult months, years, and decades which lie ahead.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed at this point in the RECORD, a letter dated January 27, 1967, from Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations, Douglas MacArthur II, in response to a query from me; also, a statement on the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Consular Convention and the United States-Soviet Consular Convention—all of which was furnished me at my request.

There being no objection, the documents were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,  
Washington, January 27, 1967.

DEAR SENATOR: There has been a good deal of misunderstanding about the US-Soviet Consular Convention which is now pending before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. To clear up such misunderstandings, we have issued a statement which I am enclosing in view of the general interest in this important matter.

The statement makes clear that the Consular Convention does not authorize, propose, suggest, provide for, or require the opening of a single United States Consulate in the Soviet Union, or a single Soviet Consulate in the United States. It does not permit the Soviets to send a single extra person to this country, nor does it let us send anyone to the Soviet Union.

What it does do is to provide that we will be notified of arrests of American citizens within one to three days, and allowed to see them within two to four days. As matters now stand, arrested persons can be held incommunicado until the investigation by the

Soviet authorities is completed and this will take up to nine months or more. Last year we had 18,000 U.S. citizens visiting the Soviet Union and the number will increase. The Soviets, on the other hand, had only about 900 of their citizens visiting our country. We earnestly believe, therefore, that the balance of advantage in this Convention lies heavily with us and that it will give us the tools we need to protect American citizens traveling in the Soviet Union.

I also attach a more comprehensive but still brief statement on the purposes and effects of the Convention which I hope you will find useful. If you have any further questions about the Consular Convention, please don't hesitate to let me know as I would be glad to arrange a briefing on this matter for you.

Sincerely,

Douglas MacArthur II,  
Assistant Secretary for Congressional  
Relations.

**STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES U.S.S.R.  
CONSULAR CONVENTION**  
(Excerpt from State Department Press  
Briefing, Jan. 25, 1967)

Following up on Secretary Rusk's testimony on the US-USSR Consular Convention before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on January 23, I would like to try to clear up a persistent misunderstanding about this agreement. And I might add that this misunderstanding is common among both opponents and supporters of ratification.

The Consular Convention does not authorize, propose, suggest, provide for, or require the opening of a single United States Consulate in the Soviet Union, or a single Soviet Consulate in the United States. It does not permit the Soviets to send a single extra person to this country, nor does it let us send anyone to the Soviet Union.

What it does do is to provide ground rules for the protection of American citizens in the Soviet Union, and Soviet citizens in the United States.

These ground rules, which represent major concessions by the Soviet Government, specify that we will be notified of the arrest of an American citizen within one to three days, and allowed to see him within two to four days. As a matter of routine, we grant these rights not only to Americans, but to all foreigners arrested in the United States. But, in the Soviet Union, even the Soviet citizens enjoy no such rights. They are held incommunicado until the investigation of the crime is completed; and this investigation can take nine months, or more.

These ground rules go into effect the minute the Treaty is ratified, without regard to the separate question of opening consulates. The officers attached to the Consular Section of our Embassy in Moscow will enjoy notification and access rights under this Treaty the moment both parties ratify it. Thus, tying the idea of opening consulates to the idea of approving this Convention confuses the issue. The issue is do we need better tools to help us protect Americans who get into trouble in the USSR. The answer is clearly yes.

**THE UNITED STATES-SOVIET  
CONSULAR CONVENTION**

We believe that the ratification of the US-USSR Consular Convention is clearly in the national interest and, on balance, more valuable to the United States than to the Soviet Union. This Convention is part of our balanced strategy for peace, aimed at limiting the areas of disagreement in our relations with the USSR while we are resisting communist aggression wherever it occurs.

During the Eisenhower Administration, Secretary of State Christian Herter suggested to Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko that a bilateral Consular Convention be negotiated

and first drafts were exchanged. Negotiations were completed in 1964. President Johnson called for prompt Senate approval of this agreement in both his October 7, 1966 speech in New York and his January 10, 1967 State of the Union message.

This Convention will permit this Government to assist and protect more effectively the 18,000 or more American citizens who annually travel in the USSR. If a citizen of either country is detained or arrested, the Convention requires that the embassy or consulate of that citizen's country be notified within three days and that access to the prisoner by a consular official be granted within four days. These provisions will come into force when the treaty is ratified.

Without the protection of such an agreement, Americans have frequently been isolated in Soviet prisons for long periods and kept from contact with American Embassy consular officers. One, Newcomb Mott, died in Soviet hands under these circumstances.

The treaty does not provide for the opening of consulates. Approval of the Convention has no bearing on this question, since under the Constitution the President can agree to reciprocal opening of consulates in the U.S. and USSR at any time.

There are no formal proposals or plans pending for the opening of separate consular offices of either country in the other. If at a later date it was decided to be appropriate to open one outside the respective capitals, it would be the subject of careful negotiation on a strict quid-pro-quo basis. Such an office would probably involve 10 to 15 Americans in the Soviet Union, with the Soviets permitted to send the same number here. In accordance with Secretary Rusk's statement before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, we would plan to consult that body and the state and local officials of the community to be affected, before concluding such an agreement. While, as noted, such an arrangement would be reciprocal, the fact that the Soviet Society is a closed one while the United States is open, and that the U.S. citizens needing service and protection while traveling in the Soviet Union far outnumber Soviet citizens with like needs in the U.S., indicate that the balance of advantage would be on our side.

This Convention gives full immunity from criminal jurisdiction to consular officers and employees of both countries. We would not send American officials or clerical employees to serve in the USSR without this protection. Since 1946, 31 Americans at our Embassy in Moscow have been expelled by the Soviets, most often on allegations of espionage. Without immunity consular employees could be jailed or suffer even harsher punishment on similar trumped-up charges. Furthermore, action against American consular personnel serving in the Soviet Union without diplomatic immunity could be a temptation to Soviet authorities whenever a Soviet citizen was arrested in this country for espionage. Other governments similarly protect their officials and clerical employees in the USSR; the British and the Japanese recently negotiated consular conventions with the Soviet Union containing immunity provisions modeled after those in the US-USSR agreement.

The opening of one Soviet consulate in the U.S. would not materially affect our internal security. The number of Soviet citizens now enjoying immunity, 452, would be increased by only 10 or 15 persons. We have the right under the treaty to screen the personnel of such an office before agreeing to their assignment. We are also authorized by the treaty to prevent them from traveling to sensitive areas in the country and to expel them if they prove to be undesirable. We could close a Soviet consulate in the U.S. whenever we wished, and we could cancel the Consular Convention on six months' notice.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MANSFIELD. I yield.

Mr. AIKEN. Mr. President, I wish to express my appreciation of the statement just made by the Senator from Montana. It is an effort toward acquainting the people of this country with the facts, and we have perhaps been negligent and too reticent in this respect.

As an example, I received a letter this morning complaining about and objecting to our giving wheat to Russia. Well, this is the first time I knew that we had ever given any wheat to Russia. As I remember, Russia bought some wheat from us 1 or 2 years ago and paid cash on the barrelhead for it. So far as I know, they have never asked credit from us in any way.

But, in another sense, it appears to me that some of the countries of Eastern Europe present a better field for understanding and for expansion of trade than does Russia. We produce in this country, and have to sell, much of the same items that Russia does.

However, so far as Eastern Europe countries are concerned, for several years they have been very anxious to get much closer to the West economically, and it would be a step toward getting nearer to us politically when we once trade with them. But in this country are people who say, "No, we must have nothing to do with them." If they try to loosen their ties with Russia, they say, "We won't help you. We will even punish you, if you try to get looser from the ties that bind you to the Russian Government."

Three or four months ago, a large group of American businessmen, who certainly could not be called communistic in any sense of the word, visited Eastern Europe—I believe they also went into Russia—for the purpose of laying the groundwork for expanded trade with that part of the world. Unquestionably, Eastern Europe feels much closer to the Near West than it does to the Far East. I believe that a wonderful opportunity exists to create better feeling between us.

For example, even Yugoslavia—which, with guns and ammunition obtained from us, held the Communists back from going down and overrunning Greece—Yugoslavia does about 70 percent of its business with the West—largely, West Germany, if I recall correctly—although they would prefer to do more business with the United States if we did not discourage it. Poland does as much business with the West as it does with Russia.

Further, I was interested to see that West Germany—which cannot be called communistic in any sense of the word—as Senator MANSFIELD has pointed out, has recently adopted a program of exchanging Ambassadors with Rumania. Certainly, Rumania is in many respects very Western-minded.

Why do we force them to continue to be tied to Russia in every way? People say that these countries are tied to communism. They mean that these countries are tied to the Russian Government. Why do we force these countries to do that, when they hope to become closer to us? I believe that what the Senator

February 1, 1967

CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — SENATE

S 1279

from Montana has said could well be repeated.

Yesterday, I referred to the fact that I receive much hate mail—and I receive some that is not hate mail—from people who actually believe what they are writing. You can recognize the organization mail, the agitators' mail, because it all starts out about the same and winds up the same. But a lot of good people in the United States are misinformed, and for that reason they take positions which, I believe, they would not take if they were well advised as to the facts.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, as always, I am indebted to my distinguished colleague and friend, the senior Senator from Vermont.

The Senator mentioned receiving a letter from a constituent asking about the amount of wheat we had "given" Russia. Strangely enough, I have received the same sort of mail, and I have written back and told them that we had not given the Russians any wheat, that we did enter into commercial contracts with the Russians, which were repayable in gold over an 18-month period.

Do I state the situation correctly?

Mr. AIKEN. The Senator is correct. They paid full price and paid it in gold, as I recall. They paid the regular market price for the wheat they bought.

Mr. MANSFIELD. And they entered into the regular commercial 18-month contract.

Mr. AIKEN. No; I think they paid cash. The regular terms are 18 months. They may have entered into that agreement. They did with Canada, I know. But, certainly, they paid what in effect was cash—so much at the beginning and so much on certain periods thereafter.

Mr. MANSFIELD. As a matter of fact, if I recall correctly, they made a rather large downpayment at the very beginning.

Mr. AIKEN. Yes, they did. I cannot remember now what percentage it was, but they paid a goodly percentage at the very beginning, when the deal was made.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I wonder sometimes just what we are thinking about in this country when we do not take advantage of situations and make moves which would react to our benefit. As the distinguished Senator from Vermont has brought out, Eastern Europe countries would like to move closer to the near West rather than in the direction of the Far East, and that is true, in part, because culturally they are more inclined toward the West. If we can sell goods in those countries, if demands are created for our goods, I think it is quite possible on that basis, as well as others, that modifications of the economic system there might result.

It is disturbing to note, therefore, that despite the attitude of the U.S. Government in supporting moves by one of the large rubber companies to enter into a contract with an Eastern European country and by a large American motor company which is encountering difficulties in endeavoring to enter into a major contract having to do with the Soviet Union, I believe, pressures have been created in the United States which have forced these companies to back out of these moves which they thought would

be in their own best interests and which would not have been detrimental to the interests of the United States. In the case of the American motorcar company, it has had some hard times and this was an opportunity to pick up some of the slack, to expand production and employment and perhaps to increase what little profits, if any, it had.

Here we have these proposals which are small steps along the road which we would hope leads to peaceful solution, to the diminution of the fear and the distrust and the frustration which confront our people. Here we have proposals, and especially the consular convention, which are clearly and unequivocally in the interest of the United States, being distorted, being made the subject of dishonest propaganda, being used by activists and lobbying groups, to create a situation which, in my mind, has placed the consular convention in unwarranted danger.

I am sure that the Members of the Senate, however, will look at this matter purely on the basis of the facts, and I would hope that they ask themselves one question: If there is to be a consulate in the Soviet Union, do we want to give the Americans who are employed in that consulate the full protection which diplomatic immunity will allow them to have?

Or if a consulate is established—and it can be established without any action being taken by the Senate—do we want to send Americans there to a consulate to take their chances and if picked up, for some reason or no reason, to be subject to 9 months in jail, as Soviet citizens are, without having the right of any protective immunity which should be theirs, if for no other reason than that they are employees of the American Government.

I cannot understand people who are opposed to this proposal and who are not willing to give our own people the maximum possible diplomatic protection in the Soviet Union. If we had had this convention before, maybe Mr. Newcomb Mott might be alive today.

I yield to the Senator from Vermont.

Mr. AIKEN. I think that the American people have been not only uninformed but misinformed. As the Senator from Montana undoubtedly knows, we are getting large amounts of mail now saying that the Soviets will establish four consulates in this country and that will give them great opportunity for spying. Of course, every consulate in every country, every embassy from every country is supposed to learn all that it can about what is going on in other countries. The Soviets have a much easier time in learning what is going on in the United States than we do in learning what is going on in the Soviet Union.

Mr. MANSFIELD. Exactly.

Mr. AIKEN. If there is a new machine invented they go to a trade convention and get the information with respect to it there. If they want maps and other documents which might be called semi-classified they can buy them from the Government Printing Office here. It is not difficult for them to get information because we are proud to tell the rest of the world what we are doing and the progress we are making. But we have

difficulty in getting information from over there. I think it is perhaps more difficult to find out what is going on in the interior of Russia than any other place in the world, unless it is China.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. As I said yesterday, I had not given too much consideration to this consular treaty until I began to realize that it was for our protection, rather than giving added advantages to the Russians, that our Government was so anxious to have it agreed to. It would not give us advantages over them; it would give us equal advantages with them for the protection of our people stationed overseas.

Mr. MANSFIELD. I have received literally hundreds of letters in connection with this treaty. I have not received one letter in favor of it, not a single letter, because most of them come from groups; a good many of them are organized, and a great many of them start out, "I am disturbed," or "We are disturbed," and one can see that it is the same letter that comes in by the bushel.

Mr. AIKEN. I have received the same type letters. They start out, "I am disturbed."

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct.

Mr. AIKEN. All of the letters start out in that manner. Two-thirds of them start out in that manner. The body of the letter is almost exactly the same until we get to the signature.

I am sure those people are not accurately informed. Perhaps some of them are: Those people who write the original suggested letters know what they are doing. They are doing very well. They are trying to get revenge on the country from which they were, perhaps, expelled at one time or another. But when they come here they should abide by the laws and the rules of the United States, and they should not be continually trying to stir up hatred and violence, even against—

Mr. MANSFIELD. Anybody.

Mr. AIKEN. Countries which perhaps we do not like. But our difficulties with them are not going to be settled by invasion, by wars, by nuclear warfare, or by anything of that type.

Mr. MANSFIELD. The Senator is correct. As always, the distinguished Senator from Vermont [Mr. AIKEN] gets to the point quickly.

Mr. President, I wish to emphasize that this convention is not necessary for the setting up of consulates. If the President wants to establish an American consulate in the Soviet Union he has that authority right now and has only to negotiate with the Soviet authorities. The same applies in reverse.

If the President entered into an agreement and allowed the Soviet Union to establish a consulate here they would have the full protection of the laws of this country. But if a consulate, in return, was established in Archangel, Leningrad, or some other place outside the consulate itself, all of the people on that staff would be under Soviet law and they would not have the protection which a Soviet citizen would have here in this situation. An American in the Soviet

February 1, 1967

Union would have only the same kind of protection, without this convention, that a Soviet citizen has there.

If there are going to be 10 to 15 more Soviet personnel here—as has been estimated—attached to a consulate, and they are too much for us to handle, what would we say if the United Nations Soviet delegation or the Embassy delegations in Washington added 10 or 15 more to their staffs? Would we not be up against the same proposition?

I think we ought to understand the facts involved here. I wish to repeat that this convention is not necessary if the President wants to arrange with the Soviet Union to establish consulates in this country. But unless this convention is ratified by two-thirds of the Senate, any Americans who are attached to an American consulate in the Soviet Union will not receive diplomatic protection, but will be subject to the laws to which the ordinary Soviet citizen is subject. That means he can be held for up to 9 months without any notification being given to anyone. Therefore, this convention, as I look at it from every angle, is overwhelmingly in favor of the United States, and I hope it will be supported in the Senate when the time comes for its consideration.

Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. BYRD of Virginia in the chair.) Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### LEGISLATIVE REORGANIZATION ACT OF 1967

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of S. 355.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be stated by title for the information of the Senate.

The LEGISLATIVE CLERK. A bill (S. 355), to improve the operation of the legislative branch of the Federal Government, and for other purposes.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from West Virginia.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. BYRD of West Virginia. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will call the roll.

The assistant legislative clerk proceeded to call the roll.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the order for the quorum call be rescinded.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that I may call up amendment No. 37, which is at the clerk's desk.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will state the amendment.

The assistant legislative clerk read the amendment (No. 37) as follows:

#### AMENDMENT NO. 37

Beginning with line 15, page 26, strike out all to and including line 8, page 27, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) Each Senator who on the day preceding the effective date of title I of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 was serving as a member of any standing committee shall be entitled to continue to serve on each such committee of which he was a member on that day as long as his service as a member of such committee remains continuous after that day. Each Senator who on the day preceding the effective date of title I of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1967 was a member of more than one committee of the classes described in the second sentence of subparagraph (a) shall be entitled to serve on each such committee of which he was a member on that day as long as his service as a member of that committee remains continuous after that day. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraphs 2 and 3, each committee of the Senate shall be temporarily increased in membership by such number as may be required to carry into effect the provisions of this subparagraph".

Beginning with the word "carry" in line 14, page 27, strike out all to and including the words "or to" in line 15, page 27.

On page 27, line 23, immediately after the word "committees", insert the words "under this subparagraph or subparagraph (a)".

On page 28, line 1, immediately after the word "paragraph", insert the words "or subparagraph (a)".

Mr. MONRONEY. Mr. President, this amendment is offered because several Senators were fearful that the original language on this matter might be ambiguous with reference to the extent that the grandfather clause allows Senators to serve on their three present major committees where they now serve, but limiting their service, if they leave one of those three committees, to only two following that time. It also protects Senators presently serving on two committees from losing their positions because of the reduction in committee size, provided for in the bill.

This amendment is an effort, I think long overdue, to limit the assignment of various Senators to two major committees and one minor, joint, select, or special committee. However, in order not to impinge on those Senators who have three major committee assignments today, largely because of the upgrading of the Government Operations Committee and the Aeronautical and Space Sciences Committee, this amendment will make certain that they may keep the three assignments they have as long as they continue to serve on those three standing committees. But if they leave one of those three committees, then their assignments shall be limited to two major committees, and they cannot be given a third assignment on a major committee.

The amendment makes crystal clear their entitlement to keep their present major committee assignments as long as they serve on them, but to make certain that if they discontinue membership on one of the three, they shall not be entitled to pick out a third major committee and serve on it.

I am happy to offer the amendment.

Link it clarifies the language and will clarify the intent of the language.

Mr. CLARK. Mr. President, will the Senator yield?

Mr. MONRONEY. I am glad to yield.

Mr. CLARK. I think the language proposed by the Senator from Oklahoma is quite useful. I should like to ask the Senator whether I correctly understand its scope. The present rule XXV of the Senate provides, in subsection 4, that—

Each Senator shall serve on two and no more of—

A series of committees, mostly major committees—

*Provided, however, That those Senators who, as of January 9, 1963, were members of the Committee on Aeronautical and Space Sciences or the Committee on Government Operations—*

Omitting some irrelevant matter—shall be entitled to serve on three—

Of these committees.

As I understand the Senator's present proposal, it makes no essential change in the present rule; does it?

Mr. MONRONEY. Only to make certain that Senators can keep present assignments and that, if a Senator gives up one of the three assignments, he would not then be entitled to choose a third major committee, of which he is not at present a member.

This makes the grandfather clause feature work, but when they leave that third major committee, they reduce their committee membership to two.

That would affect primarily those who have taken the three major committees because of the addition of Aeronautical and Space Sciences and the addition of the Committee on Government Operations as a major committee.

Mr. CLARK. As I understand it, the Senator provides in his bill—

Mr. MONRONEY. This is a joint committee effort. I am honored to have it referred to as my bill, but so many gentlemen have worked on it so long—

Mr. CLARK. I amend my comment: The bill which he has so ably floor managed on behalf of the joint committee.

Another section of the bill provides for the reduction in number of members on various committees. As I recall, for example, the Foreign Relations Committee is reduced from 19 to 15. As I understand, there is now or will be, a similar grandfather clause on that provision, so that, to use the same example, present members of the Foreign Relations Committee will hold their seats, but as vacancies occur they will not be filled. Is that correct?

Mr. MONRONEY. That is the intent of the language in the bill, and this language will also make it clear that they will also be entitled to just two major committees.

Mr. CLARK. So does the language presently under consideration cover the problem of the size of the committees as well as the part of rule XXV which I have just stated?

Mr. MONRONEY. That is my understanding, and the language is drawn to bring that about. Further language in

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : The Director

DATE: 2/17/67

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: The Congressional Record

*NIKE*  
Pages 33438-33439. Senator Proxmire, (D) Wisconsin, spoke concerning the appearance of Senator Mansfield, (D) Montana, on the Columbia Broadcasting program "Face the Nation." He included the text of this broadcast with his remarks. The activities of CIA in connection with student groups was brought into the discussion and Mr. Mansfield stated "I do not think the CIA should ever have been involved in covert activities of this sort, and may I say that the CIA left and still feels the same way. I am in favor of government subsidies to students to participate in international conferences on the same basis that the State Department subsidizes dance troupes, - - - - .

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102 MAR 20 1967

In the original of a memorandum captioned and dated as above, the Congressional Record for 2/17/67 was reviewed and pertinent items were marked for the Director's attention. This form has been prepared in order that portions of a copy of the original memorandum may be clipped, mounted, and placed in appropriate Bureau case or subject matter files.

Original filed in: 2/17/67

62-71319

April 3, 1967

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/CAC/WLW

910662

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I have learned of the passing of  
your Stepmother and want to send you this note  
expressing my deepest sympathy. Please know  
that the thoughts of your friends are with you in  
this time of bereavement.

EX-103

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC-14

62-71319 28

10 APR 5 1967

*Lep*  
*NOTE: The Director sent Senator Mansfield a letter of  
condolence regarding the passing of his mother on 12/5/66.  
Bureau files reflect cordial relations with Senator Mansfield.*

ENCLOSURE

SA W:jdb (4)

E B I  
REC'D DE COACH

APR 3 11 32 AM '67  
F 4 A 2

REC'D MICK  
E B I

APR 3 10 20 AM '67

gm

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

51 APR 10 1967 MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

*See*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
 DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
 Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
 Wick \_\_\_\_\_  
 Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
 Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

## Mrs. Mansfield, Stepmother of Senate Leader

GREAT FALLS, Mont. (UPI) — Mrs. Patrick J. Mansfield, stepmother of Senate majority leader Mike Mansfield, died in a nursing home Thursday night. She would have been 75 today.

Her husband died in the same nursing home less than four months ago. Both of the elder Mansfields had been visited at their home here by Presidents Johnson and Kennedy.

Mrs. Mansfield was born in Galway County, Ireland, and moved to the United States at the age of 16. She was married to Patrick Mansfield in 1917, seven years after the death of the Senator's mother.

The Mansfields moved to Montana in 1925 and operated a grocery store for 17 years. Her husband then worked for the city water department and Mrs. Mansfield as a salad maker at local club.

In addition to Senator Mansfield, Mrs. Mansfield leaves two sons and three stepdaughters.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/C/C/LW  
910662

**DUPE**

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star (Washington) **AII**  
 The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 World Journal Tribune \_\_\_\_\_  
 (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_

APR 1. 1967  
Date

One fro

62-715-9 128

ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 4/19/68

Transmit the following in

2/15/68 (Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

CLASSIFIED BY [redacted] 2/15/68

DECLASSIFICATION 2/15/68 1,6

(Priority)

9/0662

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI [redacted] (S)

b1

FROM: SAC, WFO [redacted] (P)

(OO:NY)

Enclosed for the Bureau are five copies of an LHM dated and captioned as above which reflects subject is to

b1

[redacted] Two copies of the LHM are enclosed for New York.

The LHM is classified "Secret-No Foreign Dissemination" inasmuch as it reveals Bureau's investigative interest and coverage of [redacted] through a highly sensitive source. (S)

b1

The confidential source in LHM is [redacted] (S)

b2

6271319-

NOT RECORDED

341 APR 23

~~5 ENCL/AGREE~~

1/3 - Bureau (Enc. 5)

et 2 - New York [redacted] (Enc. 2) (RM)

2 - WFO [redacted] b1

(1 - [redacted]) (S)

SAC:bkd

(7)

AIRTEL

Agency STATE / Liaison

Req. Rec'd CIVILIAN / POLITICAL / LOCAL

Date Forw. [redacted]

C.C. - DISROR How Forw. [redacted]

By [redacted] (S)

APR 23 1968

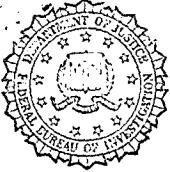
Approved:

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Tolson  
 Mr. DeLoach  
 Mr. Mohr  
 Mr. Felt  
 Mr. Casper  
 Mr. Callahan  
 Mr. Conrad  
 Mr. Tavel  
 Mr. Trotter  
 Tele. Room  
 Miss Kohnen  
 Miss Gandy

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10  
MAY 1962 EDITION  
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington, D.C. 20535 NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION  
April 19, 1968

SECRET

In Reply, Please Refer to  
File No.

2/15/68 HES

60267 MEST 60267 WLS/ccc/ww

CLASSIFICATION BY

16

9/10/68



b1 b2 b3

b1

(S)

b1

(S)

(S)

(S)

The January, 1968, edition of the "Congressional Directory" lists Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont, Senator Michael J. Mansfield of Montana and Senator Joseph C. Clark of Pennsylvania as members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

SECRET CLASS 1

Excluded from automatic  
downgrading and  
declassification

ENCLOSURE \*

ENCLOSURE

62-71319-X

67

b1

April 23, 1968

*1*  
Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/CLC/lwl  
*9/10/662*

*mz*  
My dear Senator:

I have had occasion to read your  
remarks in "The Washington Post" today. Your  
support means much to me and I did not want the  
opportunity to pass without expressing my thanks.

Sincerely yours,

*E* EDGAR HOOVER

*H*

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 5:10 PM
DATE 4-24-68
BY <i>msk</i>

1 - Butte

NOTE: We have enjoyed cordial relations with Senator  
Mansfield.

*BF*

PDW *msk*

(4)

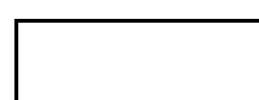
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*5* 51 MAY - 1 1968

REASURANCE

355

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT



*✓ 72 ✓ b7C*

*Dear*

*D*

*TAB*

*APR 25 1968*

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## Mansfield Says 'No' to Rusk's Job

United Press International

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield vehemently rejected yesterday a suggestion by Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy (D Minn.) that he replace Dean Rusk as secretary of state.

"Absolutely, unequivocally, no—period," the Montana democrat told reporters when asked about the democratic presidential candidate's proposal. "Under any circumstances seen, unseen or unforeseen," Mansfield said.

Mansfield disagreed with the Minnesota senator's proposal that both Rusk and FBI director Hoover be fired. He said he felt Rusk is "doing the best job he can under the circumstances" and that his personal view is that Hoover should not be removed.

McCarthy made his statements Sunday on ABC's "Issues and Answers" television program.

The Washington Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 Times Herald **A-10**  
 The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Evening Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
 New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Sun (Baltimore) \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Worker \_\_\_\_\_  
 The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
 The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
 The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
 People's World \_\_\_\_\_  
 Date **4-23-68**

9/17/60 60267 WLS/CLC/WW  
 910662

Lee to Mansfield  
4-23-68 PHW/kf

NML (f-1)

62-71217 29 JN

~~SECRET~~/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach  
 1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop  
 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

The Attorney General

September 30, 1968

Director, FBI

1 - Mr. R. W. Smith

b7C

1 - [redacted]

3/16/60

CLASSIFICATION

EXCLUSIVELY FOR [redacted]

9/10/66

G0267 NCS/CDC/CSC

16

b1

b1

(S)

The information contained herein is also  
 being furnished to [redacted] at the White House. b7C

b1

(S)

1 - The Deputy Attorney General

CJV:kml/tmz

(9)

NOTE:

This information was received from [redacted] (S) b1  
 a highly confidential source. Classified "Secret/No Foreign Dissemination" in view of the sensitive nature of the source.

62-71317-

NOT RECORDED  
102 SEP 30 1968

20 SEP 30 1968

Plots

MAILED 24
SEP 30 1968
COMM-FBI

~~SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEMINATION~~

GROUP 1  
 Excluded from automatic  
 downgrading and  
 declassification

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_  
 79 OCT 2 1968  
 27  
 MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

ORIGINAL FILED IN

*phs*

May 27, 1970

O

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NCS/CAC/WW

910662

*viv*

My dear Senator:

In connection with its cooperation with local and state law enforcement agencies, the FBI publishes in its monthly Law Enforcement Bulletin by-line articles by police officials and other executives on matters of interest to officers throughout the country.

B

Enclosed are two advance copies of the June, 1970, issue of the Bulletin. I thought you might like to see the splendid article, beginning on page 16, entitled "Crowd Control for a Small Community," by Mr. C. Ron Cutting, Chief of Police, Beartooth, Montana.

Sincerely yours,  
J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 10  
MAY 27 1970  
COMM-FBI  
Enclosures (2)

REC-104

62-71319-30

19 MAY 28 1970

*Rcpd*

9 1 - Mr. DeLoach  
1 - Mr. Bishop

NOTE: We have had very friendly relations with Senator Mansfield (D-Montana) in the past. This letter is in compliance with a suggestion approved in M. A. Jones to Bishop memo dated 12-18-67 that each month two copies of the Bulletin be sent to friendly Congressmen whose districts or states cover localities of by-line articles published.

CBF:bhm (8)

*Bttn* *F352*

*A P RWD JBF*

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
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6 JUN 19 1970  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

June 9, 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 602-67 M/S/cbc/cdw  
9/06/02

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

In your conversation with Mr. C. D. DeLoach on June 3, 1970, you requested to be advised as to the decision to move our Butte Office. For your information we have requested the General Services Administration to locate suitable space in Billings, Montana, so that this move can be effected.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER

MAILED 9  
JUN 9 1970  
COMM-FBI

REC 8

62-71319-31

19 JUN 10 1970

✓ Tolson  
✓ DeLoach  
Walters  
Mohr  
Brennan  
Cooper  
Callahan  
Conrad  
Felt  
Gale  
Rosen  
Sullivan  
Tavel  
Soyars  
Tele. Room  
Holmes  
Gandy

1 - Mr. David W. Bowers

DOS:jlc

5 5 JUN 15 1970

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE: Based on memo Mr. C. D. DeLoach to Mr. Tolson, captioned "Possible Relocation of Butte Office," dated 6/8/70. DWB:mjj

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

June 25, 1970

Mr. Nelson	✓
Mr. Loach	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Hinchey	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director, Federal Bureau of  
Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CC/CTW  
910662

Dear Mr. Hoover:

I have received some inquiries and seen some advertisements concerning the "Communist Rules for Revolution" which have been reprinted in various sources as follows:

- | A. Corrupt the young. Get them away from religion.  
Get them interested in sex. Make them superficial,  
destroy their ruggedness.
- | B. Get control of all means of publicity and thereby:
  - 1. Get people's minds off their government by focusing their attention on athletics, sexy books and plays and other trivialities.
  - 2. Divide the people into hostile groups by constantly harping on controversial matters of no importance.
  - 3. Destroy the people's faith in their natural leaders by holding these latter up to ridicule and contempt.
  - 4. Always preach true democracy, but seize power as fast and as ruthlessly as possible.
  - 5. By encouraging government extravagance, destroy its credit, produce fear of inflation with rising prices and general discontent.
  - 6. Foment unnecessary strikes in vital industries, encourage civil disorders and foster a lenient and soft attitude on the part of government toward such disorders.

REC-87

62-10011-32

JUL 2 1970

EXP. PROC.

JUN 26 1970

ADM:long (APC)  
6-30-70  
JBL:O/S

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover

- 2 -

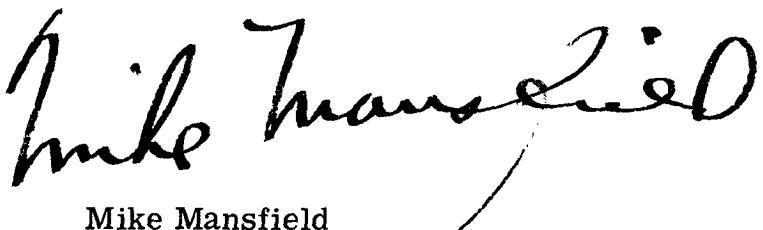
June 25, 1970

7. By specious arguments cause the breakdown of the old moral virtues: honesty, sobriety, faith in the pledged word, ruggedness.
- C. Cause the registration of all firearms on some pretext, with a view to confiscating them and leaving the population helpless.

I would appreciate any information from you as to the source of this allegation and any information which you may have which would indicate the authenticity of this allegation, whether it is true or not, and if so, documentation as to where it came from, and if not, what information you may have as to its source. I would appreciate this information at your earliest convenience.

Must close now, but with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,



Mike Mansfield  
(D-Montana)

RA ✓

June 30, 1970

REC-67 62-71319-32

EX-105

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/CCL/CWW  
910662

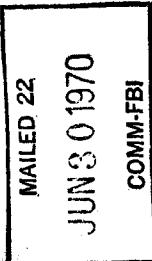
My dear Senator:

In reply to your letter of June 25th, I am enclosing an excerpt from my testimony before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations on April 17, 1969, concerning the document entitled "Communist Rules for Revolution."

As you will note in the portion following my actual testimony, this Bureau is unable to confirm the authenticity of this document. I regret I am unable to be of further assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover



Enclosure

NOTE: We have enjoyed very friendly relations with Senator Mansfield in the past.

JBT:sls (4)

pls

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

b7C

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation

DATE: August 7, 1970

FROM : John J. Kaminski  
Director, Office of  
Budget and Accounts

b7C

SUBJECT: Congressional Request

(SENATOR)

The attached request from Congressman Mike Mansfield  
is self-explanatory.

Please submit the requested data to this Office by  
August 12. (Original and one copy.)

b7C

Questions may be directed to [redacted] extension

ALL FBI INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/clc/cw  
910662

Attachment

ENCLOSURE

memo to  
mohr 8/11/70  
NPL/J

EX-110

REC- 56

62-7319-33

17 AUG 17 1970

56 AUG 26 1970

318018

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

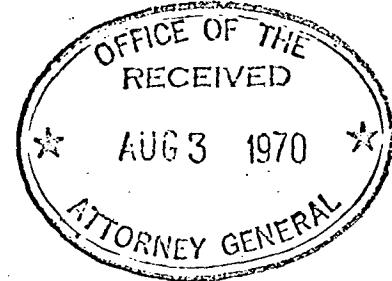
United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

Budget—Acccts—Payroll  
Internal Audit  
Judicial Examinations  
Library  
Mgmt. Support  
Personnel  
Records  
Services—Procurement

July 28, 1970

2/17/70 60267 NLS/CLC/LJC  
910662

Honorable John N. Mitchell  
Attorney General  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.



Dear Mr. Attorney General:

As part of my annual compilation of Federal expenditures in my State, I am writing to request from you the total expenditures by the Department of Justice in Montana during the fiscal year just ended.

If you have questions, please contact [redacted] b7C  
of my staff on 225-3735.

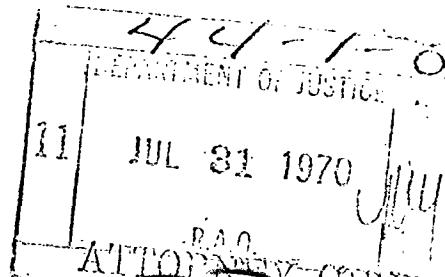
Thanking you for your consideration, and with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION  
BUDGET & ACCOUNTS OFFICE

AUG 4 1970

BUDGET BRANCH



62-77319-33  
ADMINISTRATIVE DIV.  
BUDGET & ACCOUNTS OFFICE  
ENCLOSURE

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. Mohr

DATE: August 11, 1970

FROM : N. P. Callahan

SUBJECT: CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY FEDERAL  
EXPENDITURES -- STATE OF MONTANA --  
FISCAL YEAR 1970

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60367 MS/CLK/jew

910662

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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Freeman, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

b7C

The attached memorandum from Mr. John J. Kaminski, Director, Office of Budget and Accounts, Justice, transmits a copy of a letter from Senator Mike Mansfield requesting to be furnished total expenditures by the Department of Justice in the State of Montana during fiscal year 1970.

Based upon FBI employees headquartered in the State of Montana during fiscal year 1970, estimated expenditures totaled \$1,055,220. This excludes Resident Agencies located in the State of Idaho.

## RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that the attached memorandum to Mr. Kaminski as outlined above be permitted to go out.

Enclosure

WCJ:lwe  
(9)

Handledately

msd  
8/11 9PM

Loyd

EX-110

REC. 58

62-7819-34

cc AUG 17 1970

-314PC

Mr. John J. Kaminski  
Director, Office of Budget and Accounts

EX-110

August 12, 1970

Director REC-FBI

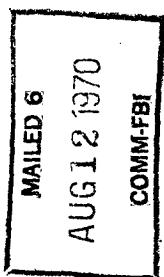
62-11319-34

REF 56  
CONGRESSIONAL INQUIRY FEDERAL  
EXPENDITURES -- STATE OF MONTANA --  
FISCAL YEAR 1970

In response to your memorandum of August 7, 1970, on captioned subject transmitting a copy of a request from Senator Mike Mansfield, you are advised that the expenditures during fiscal year 1970 by this Bureau in the State of Montana totaled an estimated \$1,055,220.

WCJ:lwe  
(11)

Based on memo Callahan to Mohr, dated 8/11/70, same caption, WCJ:lwe.



REC'D BY MAIL ROOM  
RECORDED  
2/17/00 60267 NLS/CAC/CWJ  
910662

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
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Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

February 16, 1971

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 NLS/cdc/cwl

910662

7  
TAR

My dear Senator:

In view of your recent letter concerning the false allegations about our Butte Office, I thought you might be interested in the comments of United States Marshal Louis O. Aleksich. I am enclosing copies of two articles which appeared in "The Billings Gazette" on February 2nd and 3rd regarding the John F. Shaw, Sr., matter. Mr. Aleksich's remarks appear in the latter article.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

MAILED 12  
FEB 18 1971

RECORDED

Enclosures (2)

1 - Butte (detached) *RECD 2/18/71*

NOTE: Bufiles disclose cordial relations with Senator Mansfield (D-Montana). Our last outgoing, 2/4/71, was in reply to a letter signed by him and Senator Metcalf (D-Montana) concerning Shaw's false allegations that the Butte Office was a "doghouse" for Agents out of favor. The Butte Office furnished copies of an article by James Doyle which has been brought to the Bureau's attention in the past and a reply supporting the Director by United States Marshal Louis O. Aleksich. The Director noted "Write the Marshall & send clippings to Metcalf & Mansfield. H."

REK:smj (5)

EX-114 REC 70 862-71319-

8 FEB 1971

62 FEB 25 1971

MAIL ROOM

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
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Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

REC 70

*J. B. Adams*  
2/5/71  
February 4, 1971

EX-100

82-71319-70

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

et  
My dear Senator:

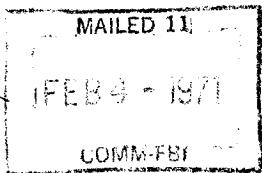
2/17/00 60267 NLS/CC/100  
9/0662

I am in receipt of your letter dated February 1, 1971, which was also signed by Senator Lee Metcalf, in which you asked for my comments on a statement by a former FBI Agent alleging that the Butte, Montana, FBI Office was a "doghouse" for Agents out of favor.

I wish to assure you that such a statement is a lie. Some of our best Agents have been and are now assigned to Montana, and it is the area of choice of 144 Agents now in the FBI who are well aware of the many fine people and other advantages of working and living in your wonderful state. Accordingly, any allegation that the Butte, Montana, FBI Office is the "doghouse" of the FBI is absolutely without foundation.

Sincerely yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*



1 - Mr. Dalbey (Direct)

JBA:mfs (4)

Based on memo Adams to Callahan, 2-4-71, JBA:bll.

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
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2/5/71  
Jah

XEROX  
FEB 19 1971

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

February 1, 1971

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Brennan, C.D.	
Mr. Callahan	✓
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Dalbey	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Walters	
Mr. Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/WW

910662

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

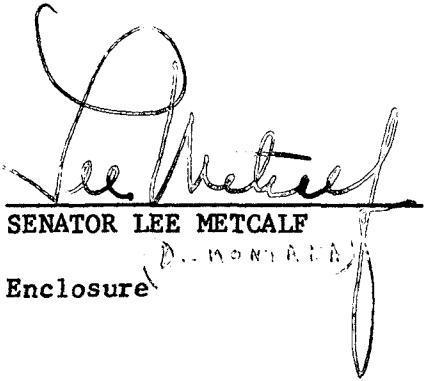
Dear Mr. Hoover:

Enclosed is a copy of a clipping from the Washington Evening Star of Saturday, January 23, which we have read with more than passing interest.

In light of mention of the FBI office in Butte, Montana, we would appreciate being apprised at your earliest convenience of your reaction to the enclosure.

With best personal wishes, we are

Sincerely yours,

  
SENATOR LEE METCALF

MONTANA

Enclosure

  
SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD

(D-MONTANA)

EX-100

REC 70

60-71318-36

Tell them the statement  
is a lie. Some of our best  
agents have been & are now  
assigned to Montana & it  
is the area of choice of  
144 Agents now in the  
FBI. As the allegation  
that it is the "doghouse"  
of the FBI is malicious  
and untrue. CORRESPONDENCE  
PERS. REC. UNIT

Mike sent to Callahan,  
JRA/BN, sent to Mike  
FEB 19 1971 JRA/BN  
JRA/BN, 3 RA/BN  
3 RA/BN, 3 RA/BN  
ENCLOSURE

XEROX

FEB 19 1971

BC

RECORDED COPY MADE IN

EXP. PREOC  
FEB 4 1971

60-71318-36

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2/17/60 60267 NLS/LLC/CW  
910662

## Critical Agent Quits FBI Over 'Exile'

HILLSDALE, N.J. (AP) — A former FBI agent said yesterday he resigned rather than accept what he considered a punitive transfer after writing a letter criticizing some FBI procedures.

Jack Shaw, 37, an agent for seven years, said the letter was an academic and private communication written to Dr. Abraham S. Blumberg, professor at the John Jay College of Criminal Justice in New York, where Shaw was enrolled in graduate courses.

The letter, Shaw said, defended the FBI against some of Blumberg's criticism, but also attacked the way the bureau selects its leaders, disciplines its men and reacts to bad publicity.

Blumberg voiced his criticism of the FBI in class last July and

Shaw subsequently drafted a report to the FBI's Butte, Mont., office, which he said was a doghouse for agents out of favor. New York office when Shaw sent it to the typing pool.

### Says Hoover Sent Wire

As a result, Shaw said, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sent him a telegram accusing him of "atrocious judgment."

In October, John Jay announced that Hoover had ordered 15 other agents taking courses there to withdraw from the college.

An FBI spokesman in Washington said yesterday the agency would have no comment on Shaw's comments in the interview, his analysis of FBI operations or the resignation of the 15 agents from the college.

Shaw said he was ordered to

resignation accepted

He resigned instead and said he received a telegram from Hoover, saying "your resignation is accepted with prejudice." As a result, Shaw said, he has been unable to get another job in the law-enforcement field.

In his letter, the agent defended the FBI as an "effective law-enforcement agency" and argued that, despite a "cult of personality," Hoover was a man of integrity.

"It is certainly no military secret, though I'm sure, not widely published either," he wrote, that adulation of the director in some form or other provides the main catalyst in the process of admin-

istrative advancement."

Judgments of an agent's merits for promotion, Shaw wrote, were made on the basis of brief "three-to-five minute" interviews with Hoover.

Discipline, the former agent wrote Blumberg, was "swift and harsh."

### Criticized Punishment

"Unfortunately too," he added, "it is often arbitrary. Punishment is usually meted out in direct proportion to the amount of bad publicity generated by the particular mistake or incident."

Shaw said the bureau tended to seek new "successes" and to concentrate manpower on areas such as stolen car cases, petty thefts and bank robberies because "these types of crime year."

have produced high statistical success in the past."

Because of a rigid internal power structure, Shaw contended, cooperation with outside agencies was difficult. "Professional jealousy is not an uncommon FBI shortcoming," he said.

"We are not simply rooted in tradition," he said. "We're stuck in it up to our eyeballs. And it all revolves around one key figure, viz., the life and exploits of J. Edgar Hoover."

Shaw asked Blumberg to keep the letter in "complete confidence."

"In the bureau's eyes, of course, however academically intended, my statements would constitute a prima facie case of heresy. I would prefer not be buried in this calendar year."

XEROX

FEB 19 1971

67-11817-36  
ENCLOSURE

F B I

Date: 3/4/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

AIRMAIL  
(Priority)

Mr. Cahan  
Mr. Cayer  
Mr. Conrad  
Mr. Dailey  
Mr. Felt  
Mr. Gale  
Mr. R. [initials]  
Mr. Tolson  
Mr. Walters  
Mr. Seyars  
Tele. Room  
Mr. Thomas  
Miss Gandy

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM: SAC, BUTTE (62-0)

2/17/00 60267 MSG/CC/CW  
910 662

SUBJECT:   
**MISCELLANEOUS -  
INFORMATION CONCERNING**

b7C

*Sent to A. L. E. Marshall*

Captioned individual is a "sometimes" student at the University of Montana, Missoula, Montana, is not currently enrolled at the University, and resides at

b7C  
On 3/3/71,  Montana State Vocational and Rehabilitation Center, Missoula, advised that  whom he considers to be highly unstable emotionally, is very much opposed to the draft and the war in Indo-China and speaks openly and radically concerning these two topics. Further, he is alleged to have assaulted  of the University of Montana, a prominent  Professor in the western states, when  refused to aid him in anti-draft activities sometime in the past.  is alleged to be the  and a check of confidential student records at the University of Montana does not reveal this assault and it is the opinion of a source at the University that it was not reported because of the family relationship between

b7C  
 further advised that he has been attempting to have  submit himself to psychiatric and psychological evaluation, but thus far, he has refused to do so. He described him as a braggart and a name dropper.

② Bureau (AM)  
1 - Butte  
AJFM/mlh  
(3)

NOT RECORDED

43 MAR 11 1971

OVER

2 MAR 6 1971

Approved:

*[Signature]*  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

GPO : 1970 O - 402-735

b7C

According to [redacted] [redacted] has stated he intends in the very near future traveling to Canada to visit those who have fled and to avoid the draft and, thereafter, he will proceed to Washington, D. C., visit Montana Senator MIKE MANSFIELD, and demand that MANSFIELD sponsor legislation granting amnesty to all Americans who have fled to Canada to avoid the draft or have deserted from the U. S. Armed Forces. [redacted] feels that should the Senator refuse, it is a possibility [redacted] may physically assault him.

It is noted the Subject rents an apartment at the above [redacted] address from [redacted] [redacted] of the Missoula City Police and as of the evening of 3/3/71, [redacted] was still in Missoula, but commented he may leave town "this weekend," meaning the weekend of 3/6-7/71,

Butte suggests to Bureau that it may be advisable to not only inform Senator MANSFIELD, but the entire Montana Senatorial and Representative Delegation, of the possible future visit of [redacted] and his alleged potential proclivities for violence.

[redacted]  
in Mansfield's office  
in Metcalf's office  
in Cong. Shoup's office  
in Cong. Melcher's office  
advised 3-8-71  
JWB

b7C

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 Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
 Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
 Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
 Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

*SJ*

UPI - 63

(LEADERSHIP)

WASHINGTON--SEN. ROBERT C. BYRD, D-W.VA., TODAY DEPOSED SEN. EDWARD M. KENNEDY AS THE ASSISTANT MAJORITY LEADER IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE...

SEN. FRANK MOSS, D-UTAH, WAS ELECTED IN A CLOSED-DOOR DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS TO SUCCEED BYRD AS SECRETARY OF THE DEMOCRATIC CONFERENCE, THIRD IN THE LEADERSHIP HIERARCHY.

SEN. SAM J. ERVIN, D-N.C., EMERGED FROM THE CAUCUS TO ANNOUNCE BYRD'S ELECTION 31-24.

DEMOCRATIC FLOOR LEADER MIKE MANSFIELD WAS RENAMED TO HIS OFFICE WITHOUT OPPOSITION.

1/21--GE1149A

*Excellent*  
*H*  
 2/17/70 60267 WLS/CLC/CDC  
 910662

ORIGINAL FOUND IN

*2/17/70*  
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180 JAN 27 1971

*180 JAN 27 1971*

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2/17/00 60267 NLS/LCC/WWW  
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UPI-68

ADD 1 LEADERSHIP, WASHINGTON (UPI-63)  
 IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS, SENATE GOP LEADER HUGH SCOTT OF PENNSYLVANIA WAS RE-ELECTED, DEFEATING SEN. HOWARD H. BAKER JR., OF TENNESSEE 24-20. IN 1969, SCOTT BEAT BAKER 24-19.

BAKER MADE A LAST-MINUTE DECISION TO RUN AGAINST SCOTT AFTER HAVING CAMPAIGNED FOR SEVERAL WEEKS WITHOUT GETTING DEFINITE COMMITMENTS, ONE WAY OR THE OTHER FROM A SIZEABLE GROUP OF UNDECIDED SENATORS.

KENNEDY HELD THE SECOND SPOT JUST TWO YEARS. IN A CHRISTMAS WEEK COUP TWO YEARS AGO HE RALLIED SUFFICIENT SUPPORT TO OUST SEN. RUSSELL B. LONG, A CONSERVATIVE LOUISIANA DEMOCRATIC. BYRD WILL RESTORE A CONSERVATIVE VOICE TO THE SECOND DEMOCRATIC SPOT, AND GIVING HIM A LEG UP ON THE MAJORITY LEADERSHIP POST ITSELF WHEN MANSFIELD ULTIMATELY STEPS DOWN.

BYRD'S STRENGTH IN THE DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS WAS CONCEALED UP TO THE LAST MOMENT. KENNEDY CONFIDENTLY CLAIMED VICTORY IN PRIVATE TALKS WITH HIS SENATE DEMOCRATIC COLLEAGUES AS LATE AS YESTERDAY.

BYRD, HOWEVER, ASSIDUOUSLY CAMPAIGNED BEHIND THE SCENES, WHILE NEVER FORMALLY ANNOUNCING HE WOULD CHALLENGE THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC.

KENNEDY'S DEFEAT CAST A FURTHER SHADOW OVER WHATEVER CHANCE HE MAY HAVE HAD OF CAPTURING THE DEMOCRATIC PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATION NEXT YEAR.

ALTHOUGH FROM A BORDER STATE, BYRD IS IN THE MODERATE-CONSERVATIVE WING OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AND OVER THE YEARS HAS FOLLOWED THE LEADERSHIP OF SEN. RICHARD B. RUSSELL, D-GA., THE DOMINANT FIGURE FROM DIXIE FOR MORE THAN A GENERATION, NOW REPORTED NEAR DEATH AT WALTER REED ARMY HOSPITAL.

1/21--MB1200P

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
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2/17/00 60267 MUS/CLC/CWW  
9/10 662

UPI -71

ADD 2 LEADERSHIP, WASHINGTON  
BYRD'S VICTORY WAS ATTRIBUTED, AT LEAST IN PART, TO THE MANY FAVORS HE HAS DONE FOR ALL MEMBERS OF THE SENATE. HE KEPT TO THE SENATE FLOOR ALMOST CONSTANTLY DURING THE LAST SESSION, GUARDING THE RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES OF OTHER SENATORS. BYRD ALSO PERFORMED MANY OF THE ASSISTANT LEADER (WHIP)'S DUTIES DURING KENNEDY'S EXTENDED ABSENCES FROM THE FLOOR. KENNEDY'S STAR BEGAN TO WANE AFTER THE UNFORTUNATE CHAPPAQUIDICK INCIDENT IN THE SUMMER OF 1969. HE NEVER REGAINED THE MOMENTUM MUSTERED FOR HIS SUCCESSFUL CHALLENGE SIX MONTHS EARLIER TO LONG.

1/21--MB1207P

April 16, 1971

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I am most grateful for your very complimentary remarks concerning this Bureau and me which you made at a breakfast meeting with newsmen yesterday.

Your confidence in us means much to my associates and me and we hope our future endeavors will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

2/17/00 60267NLS/661WW  
910662

REC-40

✓ 62-71319-37

APR 16 1971

1 - Butte

ST-109

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure (detached)

NOTE: We have had recent correspondence with Senator Mansfield concerning allegations that our Butte Office is a "dog house" arising from the Shaw case and have told the Senator this is not true.

PDW:nb (5)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
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57 MAY 1 1971 AIRCO 1971 TELETYPE UNIT



b7C

# Mansfield Belittles Furore Over Hoover

By PAUL HOPE

and JAMES DOYLE  
Star Staff Writers

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield today called the furor over FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover a "tempest in a teapot" that has "more noise than substance."

And, he said, if he were president he would not replace the 78-year-old Hoover, as several other leading Democrats have suggested.

In comments that appeared to be critical of House Democratic Leader Hale Boggs, Mansfield said he is not aware of a single tap that has been made of any congressman's telephone and that anyone making such charges should have "proof to lay on the table."

## Muskie's Charge

Asked about another charge against the FBI, Sen. Edmund Muskie's accusation yesterday that it conducted widespread surveillance of last year's anti-pollution rallies on Earth Day, Mansfield said:

"At least he has produced something to back up what he said: If members of Congress are going to make allegations they should have proof to lay on the table."

The Nixon administration branded Muskie's charge "absurd" and politically motivated. However, no administration official denied the authenticity of his evidence, a play-by-play report on Earth Day in Washington, which Muskie said was one of 40 to 60 such reports that were confidentially circulated throughout parts of the government by the FBI.

## Other Comments

Mansfield, at a breakfast meeting with newsmen, also made these points:

- The Democrats should not make a political issue out of Vietnam, even though he personally thinks President Nixon should speed up troop withdrawals.
- He does not think the opposition party is entitled to equal television time when networks make time available to the Pres-

He thinks the race for the Democratic nomination is "tightening up" and that front-runner Muskie's "cautious" approach might be losing him support.

• He is "delighted" with moves aimed at improving U.S.-Red China relations and thinks the United States should discard any idea of a "two-China" policy and make a choice between recognizing mainland China or the Chiang Kai-shek regime on Taiwan.

## Knows of No Bugging

Asked about the FBI controversy, Mansfield said he was not criticizing anyone personally, but it was obvious that he had in mind Boggs, who charged last week that the FBI had been tapping telephones of congressmen, including his own. Boggs has not produced any evidence yet to back up his claim.

Asked if he is aware of any senator or House member's phone being bugged, Mansfield said: "Not a one, not a one."

He added that no congressman has ever told him his phone was tapped. And he said he has no reason to suspect that his own lines are tapped.

## Decision Up to Nixon

He said the decision on whether to replace Hoover is up to President Nixon, but that if he were president he would not replace him.

"I just wouldn't," he said, when pressed for a reason.

Both Muskie and another leading Democratic presidential contender, Sen. George S. McGovern of South Dakota, have said they think Hoover should retire.

Commenting for the administration yesterday on Muskie's charge, White House press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler said he did not know whether FBI agents were present at Earth Day demonstrations last April 22. If so, he speculated, they were watching "persons with records of criminal violence," not the activities themselves.

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2/17/70 600267 MLS/CLC/CDW  
9/0662

The Washington Post  
Times Herald \_\_\_\_\_

The Washington Daily News \_\_\_\_\_  
The Evening Star (Washington) A6  
The Sunday Star (Washington) \_\_\_\_\_  
Daily News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
Sunday News (New York) \_\_\_\_\_  
New York Post \_\_\_\_\_  
The New York Times \_\_\_\_\_  
The Daily World \_\_\_\_\_  
The New Leader \_\_\_\_\_  
The Wall Street Journal \_\_\_\_\_  
The National Observer \_\_\_\_\_  
People's World \_\_\_\_\_

Date APR 15 1971

FINAL EDITION

Office for  
Information  
April 15, 1971  
FBI - Seattle

3

DOPE

Snooping on private citizens is "totally repugnant to President Nixon," Ziegler said.

Officials at the FBI and elsewhere in the Justice Department refused to make any comment.

There was a suggestion from one administration source that the FBI would not conduct any operations without orders from higher authorities, but Ziegler said, "The impression that the FBI was asked by the administration to go to Earth Day to conduct surveillance of that event and those who attended it is totally inaccurate."

It is "absurd and completely unbelievable to me" that the FBI would conduct surveillance of an event that was completely public and well covered by the news media, he said.

In discussing other issues Mansfield said of Vietnam as a political issue in the 1972 election:

"I don't think we ought to have an issue on the war because we share the responsibility for it. We ought to get away from finger-pointing and recognize there is enough blame to go all the way around."

He said he believes Nixon's continued withdrawal of U.S. troops "is a sign" to Red China that "we are going to get out" of Vietnam and probably is a factor in the improvement of relations between Peking and the United States.

Asked why it hasn't convinced Senate and other critics at home if it has convinced Red China, Mansfield said:

"I don't know. I think we're going to get out all the way . . . I approve of what the President is doing. But I don't think he's doing it fast enough."

#### Suggests Deadline

He suggested the end of this year should be the deadline.

On the request of the Democratic National Committee for equal time to respond to all of Nixon's television appearances, he said:

"The President deserves special consideration. He speaks for all the people. There may be times when the opposition should get time to answer, but by and large I am against equal time every time he spoke."

62-71319-38  
**CHANGED TO**  
62-114348-XI

JUL 23 1971

mH/lb

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/CJL  
910 662

C

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

April 30, 1971

Mr. Tolson ✓  
Mr. Sullivan ✓  
Mr. Mohr ✓  
Mr. Bishop ✓  
Mr. Brennan CD ✓  
Mr. Callahan ✓  
Mr. Casper ✓  
Mr. Conrad ✓  
Mr. Daubey ✓  
Mr. Felt ✓  
Mr. Gale ✓  
Mr. Rosen ✓  
Mr. Tavel ✓  
Mr. Walters ✓  
Mr. Soyars ✓  
Tele. Room ✓  
Miss Holmes ✓  
Miss Gandy ✓

Honorable J. Edgar Hoover  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

RECORDED MAIL  
RECORDED MAIL

2/17/00 66267 NLS/CC/C&W  
910662

Dear Mr. Hoover:

This will acknowledge your letter of April 16 and the enclosed copy of your letter addressed to Mr. Duncan R. Campbell, Publisher of the MONTANA STANDARD in Butte.

I was very pleased to receive a copy of your letter concerning the article by Paul Freeman and your additional complimentary remarks about Butte and Montana are deeply appreciated.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mike Mansfield

(D. - MONTANA)

ST. 115  
REC 44

6 MAY 6 1971

54 MAY 13 1971

ENCLOSURE

No. 38

EXP. PROC.  
S-6  
MAY 5 1971

RETURN TO 1732

April 16, 1971

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I am most grateful for your very complimentary remarks concerning this Bureau and me which you made at a breakfast meeting with newsmen yesterday.

Your confidence in us means much to my associates and me and we hope our future endeavors will continue to merit your approval.

Sincerely yours,

2/17/00 600267 NLS/CHC/CW  
910662

1 - Butte

1 - Mr. M. A. Jones - Enclosure (detached)

NOTE: We have had recent correspondence with Senator Mansfield concerning allegations that our Butte Office is a "dog house" arising from the Shaw case and have told the Senator this is not true.

PDW:nb (5)

ENCLOSURE

RETURN TO 4732

April 13, 1971

[Redacted]  
Montana Standard  
Butte, Montana 59701

b7C

Dear [Redacted]:

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/CJW  
910662

I have been advised of the article, "Un-lovely Butte still friendliest," by Paul Freeman which appeared in your April 5th edition and certainly appreciate your interest in bringing my reply to the unwarranted criticism of our Butte Office to the attention of your readers. For each Agent assigned to this Office there are approximately three Agents in other localities who have indicated their desire for transfer to the Butte territory. This fact speaks for itself and I heartily endorse the comments in this article regarding the friendliness of your citizens.

Sincerely yours,

Ajh

1 - Butte

b7C

NOTE: [Redacted] is on the Special Correspondents List. Outgoing 2/17/71 to the Editor of this paper furnished the Director's comments which appeared in this article.

REK:ajh (5)

ENCLOSURE

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CCLC/LAW  
910662

April 16, 1971

**PERSONAL  
BY MESSENGER**

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

I thought you might be interested in the enclosed article which appeared in the Montana Standard for April 5, 1971, entitled, "Un-lovely Butte Still Friendliest." I am also enclosing a copy of a letter which I wrote to [redacted] of that newspaper, under date of April 13th, in which I expressed my views about Butte and the desire of a very substantial number of Agents in the Bureau at the present time who would welcome a transfer to Butte.

I personally have been to Butte and in Montana a number of times and I must say that if I had a choice of assignment in the field service of the FBI, Butte would be one of the places that I would express preference for. The State is beautiful with Glacier National Park and convenient to Yellowstone National Park, and the hunting and fishing surpasses anything I have ever seen.

It is for that reason that I have resented, just as I know you have, the statement by some of the jackals in the news media that Butte is the purgatory office of the FBI. It is just the opposite.

With best personal regards, I am

Sincerely,

J. EDGAR HOOVER

EX-104

REC 36

SENT FROM D. O. :  
TIME 10:11 AM  
DATE 4-16-71  
BY CAB

## **Enclosures**

58 JEH:EDM (3)  
MAY 14 19

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

The Montana Standard, Monday, April 5, 1971

# Un-lovely Butte

## Still friendliest

By PAUL FREEMAN  
Associated Press Writer

The natives call it Butte, America, after a long-standing tradition that holds this Montana mining center to be the nation's only island completely surrounded by land.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield calls it "a garden spot" and a nice place to live. Montanan Mansfield once worked in the mines that catacomb the earth below Butte and probably was exercising a bit of political-literary license in the "garden spot" reference.

Butte is an un-lovely city. But it is one of the friendliest spots a visitor can hit in Montana, its bar-studded, dusty downtown section marked for death by the copper foundation that supports the town.

A disgruntled FBI agent named Jack Shaw promoted Butte into something of the national limelight when he resigned rather than accept a transfer to Butte. Shaw called Butte the FBI's "doghouse" and said FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover uses it as the dumping ground for agents who incur his displeasure.

Local agents refuse to comment—because of the Shaw case and pending court action on it—as to their views on living and working in Butte, America.

But what does an FBI agent do in Butte, America, home office for an FBI region that includes northern Idaho?

About the same thing an FBI agent does everywhere else, except less of it and on a smaller scale.

Montanans are closer than the average citizen to their friendly, neighborhood FBI agent because of the low population. This picture emerges about the work of an FBI agent in the Butte region.

—He spends much time on

routine crime, chasing down fugitives from the draft, those who drive stolen cars across state lines and similar levels of crime.

—He is likely to be a fisherman and hunter, or he is likely to be extremely bored. Butte, for instance, has a population of 23,368 but is located just off the Continental Divide in some prime country for outdoorsmen.

Richard R. "Shag" Miller, a Butte broadcaster and president of the chamber of commerce, says Butte is listed as the "area of choice" for 144 agents within the FBI. Miller dismisses the Shaw attack on Butte.

"Our community has been attacked by experts and has survived and will continue to do so," Miller said.

The canny Mansfield, who runs up huge pluralities in Butte and surrounding Silver Bow County, fueled the Butte issue somewhat when he stated that Hoover had given him "absolute" assurance that an FBI transfer to Butte does not translate to Siberia.

"Butte happens to be a good spot on the FBI itinerary," Mansfield said. He said Butte has about 35 agents and noted that Hoover, in a letter, said Shaw's "doghouse" statement "is a lie."

"Some of our best agents have been and are now assigned to Montana and it is the area of choice of 144 agents now in the FBI who are well aware of the many fine people and other advantages of working and living in your wonderful state," said Hoover.

Butte agents were spared most of the civil-rights work spawned by black unrest in the country. There are only small pockets of Negroes in Montana and northern Idaho. The FBI man in the Mountain West does, however, spend some time investigating crime on Indian reservations.

One veteran observer in Butte, America, says a Butte person can spot a new FBI man right away.

"If you see two young, trim, bacheheaded guys walking down the street together, you can be pretty sure they're Mormon missionaries," he says.

"If they're driving, wearing hats in an unmarked car, you can be pretty sure they're FBI agents."

Long-time Butte watchers agree that agent Shaw, had he transferred to Montana, might get a fat lip out of making his views of Butte known in Butte.

Shaw's case came to prominence after he wrote a letter to a college professor in which he included some criticism of Hoover. He quit rather than take the subsequent Butte transfer.

Agents come and go in Butte. Kyle G. Clark, agent in charge, left last February to become agent in charge in St. Louis. The new top man in Butte is John M. Reed, a burly 45-year-old agent who came to Butte from the No. 2 spot in the Chicago office.

Butte Mayor Mario "Mike" Micone said he thinks his city has gotten a bum rap. Micone interprets Mansfield's "garden spot" reference in the larger context of the country around Butte and the spirit of the citizens living in the city.

Micone says, "We don't claim to be the prettiest city in the state, but we'll sure put our people up against anyone in the country."

Butte proper has been on the decline the past few decades. It had more than 100,000 population at the turn of the century and its brothels, gambling joints and bistros were some of the liveliest 24-hour spots in the nation.

Old-timers like to reminisce that West Coast servicemen often took their furloughs in Butte. The Butte faithful also recall that Butte was the only

2/17/00  
910662

60267 MLS/CC/CDW

city in America in which the thirsty did not miss so much as one drink during Prohibition. Butte bars just didn't close.

Butte's largest municipal attraction at present is the Anaconda Co.'s Berkeley pit — a massive hole in which huge trucks appear to be the size of toy cars from the summit. The Anaconda Co., the city's life-blood industry, extracts millions of dollars in copper from the pit each year.

The FBI recently moved its offices to new quarters in Butte. The biggest FBI investigation within recent memory in the Montana-northern Idaho district involved the torching of \$260,000 in National Guard equipment.

So Butte's FBI men go their way, investigating what relatively few federal cases come up. And if they don't like Butte, they generally keep a tight lip about it.

Possibly because a tight lip is better than a fat one.

ENCLOSURE

62-71880

40

F B I

Date: 5/4/71

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
*(Type in plain text or code)*

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_ (Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, BUTTE

SENATOR MIKE MANSFIELD  
U. S. SENATOR - MONTANA  
MISDIRECTED MAIL

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/CJW  
910662

Attached is a letter postmarked 5/3/71, received at Butte 5/4/71. Inasmuch as Senator MANSFIELD does not have a local office in Montana, it is suggested a Bureau representative personally deliver attached to him in Washington, D. C.

2-Bureau (Enc. 1) (AM)  
1-Butte

JMR:iap  
(3)

b7c

*Greenhouse Received* *EX-115*  
*Alm. Act.* *REC-7* *6-71*  
*6-7-71* *Dept P*

Approved: 12-1991  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

May 11, 1971

2/17/00  
9/06/62

600267 NLS/CC/CDW

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

My dear Senator:

You were indeed thoughtful to comment so graciously in the Senate yesterday relative to my 47th Anniversary as Director of the FBI.

Any contributions which I have been privileged to make to the security and stability of our beloved Nation would have been impossible without the support and encouragement of skilled and dedicated legislators such as you.

Sincerely yours,

J. Edgar Hoover

REC

62-223-40

MAILED 10

MAY 11 1971

FBI

1 - Butte

1 - M. A. Jones

EX-104

11 MAY 1971

NOTE: Bufiles reflect cordial relations with Senator Mansfield (D-Montana), Majority Leader of the Senate.

JRH:dmc (7)

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JRH

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ENCLOSURE

58 MAY 24 1971

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Brennan, C.D. \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_  
Gandy \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

2/17/60 60267 NLS/LLC/CWD  
910662

THE 47TH ANNIVERSARY OF J. EDGAR HOOVER'S DIRECTORSHIP OF THE FBI

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, today marks the 47th anniversary of J. Edgar Hoover's tenure as Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. In recent years and more so in recent days, he has been under attack both personally and, as far as the Bureau itself it, too, has felt the lash.

It is my belief that over the years, Mr. Hoover has done an outstanding job in his most difficult position and has tried to carry out his duties to the best of his ability. By and large, the Bureau has served effectively through its offices throughout the land, including those in Montana in the control of crime in the United States. Of course, mistakes have been made as they would be made in any organization. But it is my impression that Mr. Hoover has done the best he could in behalf of his country.

If there are those who have legitimate complaints, they should present the evidence to the appropriate congressional committee. If that is done, these committees will hold hearings and will return a judgment on the basis of the evidence and the testimony presented.

In the meantime, we should desist in our personal attacks on the Director and let the evidence, testimony, and facts be presented and judged by the appropriate committees. Until proven otherwise, Mr.

Hoover deserves support and confidence. The Federal Bureau of Investigation should have our trust if it is to function effectively, if it is to carry out the job for which the Congress created it.

Congressional Record - Senate  
May 10, 1971  
S6437

ENCLOSURE

2/17/60 60267 NLS/CAC/LWW  
9/0662

September 1, 1972

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Mansfield:

I am enclosing for your information a statement setting forth the unfortunate position this Bureau must take in light of the language inserted by the Senate in H.R. 14989 containing this Bureau's appropriation request for the Fiscal Year 1973 and which is presently pending meeting of conferees of the House and Senate.

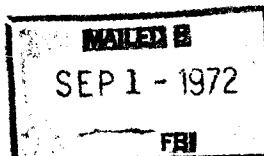
This language deals with this Bureau's authority to process non-Federal applicant fingerprints for employment and licensing purposes. The attachment sets forth the reasons this Bureau will be unable to continue this service in light of the restrictive nature of the amendment language and the ruling of the Department that we are bound thereby.

The attachment indicates that fingerprint contributors are being advised that this program is being discontinued effective September 1, 1972. However, this notification has not gone forward as I wanted to bring this development to your attention prior to such advice going forward to our contributors.

I appreciate the cooperation and effort you have extended in connection with this vital service and hope that something might be worked out at an early date which will permit the resumption thereof.

REC-19 62-71319-42

Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Bates \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Campbell \_\_\_\_\_  
Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_  
Marshall \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_



SEP 8 1972  
Enclosure

Sincerely,  
L. Patrick Gray III  
L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director

Based on memo N. P.  
Callahan to Mr. Felt,  
8-30-72, captioned  
"Discontinuance of  
Non-Federal Appli-  
cant Fingerprint  
Program", NPC/LMW:gms

1 - Mr. Dalbey 1 - Mr. Walters 1 - Mr. Bishop

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

DJG:src\* (5)

2/17/00 60267 NLS/WLC/WDW  
910662

17

Senator Mike Mansfield  
regrets because the Senate will be in session,  
he will be unable to accept  
the kind invitation of  
L. Patrick Gray, III  
to attend  
Graduation Exercises of the National Academy,  
and  
Dedication of the J. B. Academy  
Friday morning, September 15, 1972  
on the  
United States Marine Corps Base,  
Quantico, Virginia

REC-66

66-71877-44

18 SEP 19 1972

249D

2-186

OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR  
 FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
 UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

(September 12, 1972)

**Senator Mike Mansfield**

regrets because the Senate will be in session,

he will be unable to accept

the kind invitation of

L. Patrick Gray, III

Graduation Exercises of the FBI

National Academy,

and

Dedication of the FBI Academy

on

Friday morning September 15, 1972

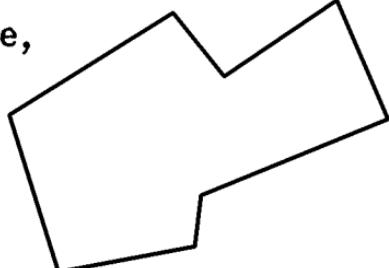
on the

United States Marine Corps Base,

Quantico, Virginia

MR. FELT \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. BAKER \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. BATES \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. BISHOP \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. CALLAHAN \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. CLEVELAND \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. CONRAD \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. DALBEY \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. JENKINS \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. MARSHALL \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. MILLER, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. PONDER \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. SOYARS \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. WALTERS \_\_\_\_\_  
 TELE. ROOM \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. KINLEY \_\_\_\_\_  
 MR. ARMSTRONG \_\_\_\_\_  
 MS. HERWIG \_\_\_\_\_  
 MRS. NEENAN \_\_\_\_\_

b7C



(D. M. S.)

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/CW  
 940662

Copy made for Tele. Rm.

9/12/72

COPY:jtw

9/12/72	jtw
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**EXP. PROC.**  
 SEP 12 1972  
 40

October 18, 1972

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Mansfield:

I want to express my sincere appreciation for your assistance in obtaining final passage of the Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1973, which contains funds for operations of the FBI.

All of us in the FBI are indeed appreciative of your continued interest and support of our efforts.

Sincerely,

Pat Gray

BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER

PLCG:sch  
(4)

ST-110

REC-66

62-71319-45

3 OCT 18 1972

Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Baker \_\_\_\_\_  
Bates \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_  
Marshall \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ponder \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

7 OCT 27 1972 01 11 23 PM '72  
MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

November 30, 1972

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLC/LW  
9/06/62 M 7

Dear Senator Mansfield:

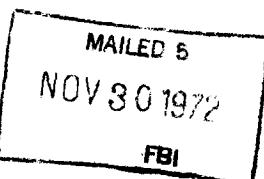
I am enclosing two advance copies of the December, 1972, issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin for your information. Beginning on page 21, we feature an article by Mr. Charles R. Skillen, Director, Montana Law Enforcement Academy, Bozeman, Montana, entitled "Versatile Instruction." Knowing of your continuing interest in effective law enforcement, I thought you might like to see Mr. Skillen's excellent presentation.

ST-111

Sincerely yours,  
For the Acting Director

W. MARK FELT REC-3

W. Mark Felt  
Acting Associate Director



Enclosures (2)

NOTE: Relations with Senator Mansfield (D-Montana) have been cordial over the years.

JHC:bhm (6)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

January 17, 1973

*Bowers*

Honorable L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
U. S. Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Mr. Director:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter of the sixteenth which was accompanied by a copy of a letter which you wrote to Senator Ervin, under date of January 2, 1973.

I appreciate very much your courtesy and your thoughtfulness in relaying this information on to me and I want to assure you that your views will be read and given every consideration by me. I am indebted to you for bringing the views of the Bureau to my attention and especially so, on the basis of your own initiative.

Must close now, but with best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

*Mike Mansfield*

Mike Mansfield

*SP-113*

REC-86

*Inspector Bowers*

*Warm thank you to  
be hand delivered.*

*J.M.  
1-19  
9:39P*

*62-773-111*

*EO JAN 19 1973*

*Post*

CORRESPONDENCE

*TWO*

Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Baker \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Dolbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Purvis \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

Mr. Hoxsey \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Heim \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Herington \_\_\_\_\_

**EXP. PROC.**

CO

January 23, 1973

REC-86 62 71317 17

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

100-14000  
JAN 23 1973

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CLE/CSW  
910662

Dear Senator Mansfield:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 17, 1973.

I do hope you will find the information previously sent to you answers your questions. Please do not hesitate to contact me concerning any questions you may have about this or any other matter in which the FBI may be of assistance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director

DWB/jkl

(5)

1 -

b7C

Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Baker \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Dalbey \_\_\_\_\_  
Gebhardt \_\_\_\_\_  
Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_  
Marshall \_\_\_\_\_  
Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Purvis \_\_\_\_\_  
Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



## UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

January 23, 1973

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

2/17/00 60267 MLS/CLC/CSC  
910662

Dear Senator Mansfield:

Thank you very much for your letter of January 17, 1973.

~~It is my intention and desire to be as open as possible with the Congress, and I do hope that~~ you will find the information previously sent to you answers your questions. Please do not hesitate to contact me concerning any questions you may have about this or any other matter in which the FBI may be of assistance.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

L. Patrick Gray, III  
Acting Director

I do,  
but I  
just  
don't  
want  
to  
say so  
in a letter.  
at this  
time. It  
appears  
to be self  
serving.

Mrs. ~~John~~ A. L D  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510  
January 16, 1973

Honorable Patrick L. Gray, III  
Director, Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Gray:

2/17/00 60267 NLS/LLC/CSW

910662

910662

As you may be aware, the Senate is to conduct a full and complete investigation of the allegations of illegal or improper activities during the recently completed national elections. This investigation is to include an examination of the events surrounding the break-in at the Democratic National Committee headquarters in the Watergate, the reports of political sabotage and espionage, questions concerning the receipt and accounting of campaign funds, and the practices and procedures of the various agencies and officials in their investigation of such activities.

I am writing to request that you not destroy, remove from your possession or control, or otherwise dispose or permit the disposal of any records or documents which might have a bearing on the subjects under investigation, including but not limited to all records pertaining in any way to the financing and operations of any activity related to or affecting the nomination or election of any person during the recent Presidential campaign. . . .

Sincerely yours,

£48.50 5 1273

549 F-25 1273

~~Mike Mansfield~~ 10 MN 29-1973

b7c

Noted. J...  
4:41 P

7C. [Redacted] (D-1017) 4/16/68  
Character of service  
Minimal response of 1/16/68  
What AG response  
Whole lot entire Dept. of  
[Redacted] 2/2/68 B

DO-6

OFFICE OF ACTING DIRECTOR  
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

2/17/00 060267 NLS/CLC/CW  
910662

MR. FELT   
MR. BAKER   
MR. CALLAHAN   
MR. CLEVELAND   
MR. CONRAD   
MR. DALBEY   
MR. GEBHARDT   
MR. JENKINS   
MR. MARSHALL   
MR. MILLER, E.S.   
MR. PURVIS   
MR. SOYARS   
MR. WALTERS   
TELE. ROOM   
MR. KINLEY   
MR. ARMSTRONG   
MS. HERWIG   
MRS. NEENAN

Inspector Bowes

Do not send a reply to this  
ltr.

My reaction is hard to describe,  
yet I view this ltr. as an insult to  
the FBI and not worthy response  
or further comment.

J  
1-22  
2:26P

602-77317-

602-77328-

Senator Mansfield sent a similar request to Mr. Gray on 1/17/73.

Mr. Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Parker \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Calahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Cleveland \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Colley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Glaubert \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Jenkins \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Marshall \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Miller, E.S. \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Purvis \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Soyars \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Walters \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Room \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Kinley \_\_\_\_\_  
Mr. Armstrong \_\_\_\_\_  
Ms. Herwig \_\_\_\_\_  
Mrs. Neenan \_\_\_\_\_

January 18, 1973

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator:

I have your letter dated January 16, 1973 pertaining to the Senate conducting a full and complete investigation of the allegations of illegal or improper activities during the recently completed national elections. You can rest assured that the request contained in your letter will be complied with.

My most sincere best personal regards and respect as always.

Sincerely,

Richard G. Kleindienst

RGK:eaw

ALL PER INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 2/17/00 BY 60267 MLS/CSC/WW  
910662

62 - 71311-

165 FEB 2013

10 JAN 29 1973

Digitized by srujanika@gmail.com

RECEIVED JUNE 2008

EXP. 14. 1. 13

Airtel

To: SAC, Omaha

1-Mr. Bates

5/29/74

From: Director, FBI

1-Mr. Gow

O  
UNSUBS, AKA SLA;  
CLARENCE M. KELLEY, DIRECTOR,  
FBI - VICTIM.

1-Mr. Bowers

THREAT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT,  
CAS; EXTORTION  
OO: OMAHA

1-Mr. White

1-Mr. Thompson

2/17/74 60267 NLS/LLC/LW  
910662

Enclosed for Omaha, Butte, Little Rock and Philadelphia, are two copies each of a letter addressed to the Director, FBI and signed the SLA. Enclosed for Baltimore is one copy of the above letter.

Omaha promptly present this matter to the U. S. Attorney and thereafter institute appropriate investigation. A review of the postmark reflects enclosed letter was mailed at Des Moines, Iowa.

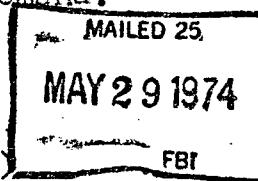
As enclosed letter contains threats to individuals probably identical to Senators Mike Mansfield, Montana; J. W. Fulbright, Arkansas; and Hugh Scott, Pennsylvania, Butte, Little Rock, and Philadelphia notify the local office of the Senator from your area and other agencies as set forth in Part III, Chapter 7, paragraph 4 A of the Handbook of the above threats to these victims. U. S. Secret Service, Washington, D. C., being advised.

Advise Bureau of results of investigation.

Original letter and envelope are being afforded Laboratory and latent fingerprint examinations, the results of which will be furnished Omaha.

Encs. (2) ENCLOSURE

- 2 - Butte (Encs. 2)
- 2 - Little Rock (Encs. 2)
- 2 - Philadelphia (Encs. 2)
- 1 - Baltimore (Enc.)



9 MAY 30 1974

b7C

NOT RECORDED  
165 JUN 4 1974

SEE NOTES PAGE TWO

WDG:dka  
(15)

5 JUN 1 1974

MAIL ROOM

TELETYPE UNIT

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Teleph. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Secy. \_\_\_\_\_

ORIGINAL FILED IN

Airtel to SAC, Omaha  
Re: UNSUBS, AKA SLA

NOTE TO LABORATORY DIVISION: Search letter through Anonymous Letter File. Original letter and envelope attached.

NOTE TO IDENTIFICATION DIVISION, LATENT FINGERPRINT SECTION:  
Conduct latent fingerprint examination.

NOTE: This concerns threatening letter addressed to the Director, FBI, postmarked 5/24/74, Des Moines, Iowa, and signed "the SLA." Letter also contains threats against President Nixon and to individuals believed identical to Senators Hugh Scott, Mike Mansfield and J. W. Fulbright. Omaha is being instructed to present this matter to the U. S. Attorney and thereafter institute appropriate investigation. Leads are being set forth for Butte, Little Rock and Philadelphia to notify offices of above Senators and other agencies as set forth in Part III, Chapter 7, paragraph 4 A of the Handbook of threats made against them. Original extortion letter and envelope have been submitted for appropriate examinations, the results of which will be furnished Omaha.

June 6, 1974

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER

Honorable Michael J. Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

ATTN: [REDACTED]  
2/17/00 (60367-NL5/C/C/CW)  
9/0662

Dear Senator Mansfield:

I am sorry you were unable to be present today when I testified before the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee concerning the FBI's appropriation request for the 1975 fiscal year.

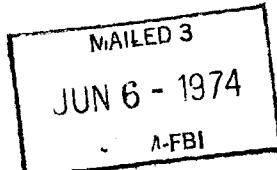
Chairman Pastore asked on your behalf if the FBI had any plans to relocate its Butte Office.

I want you to know we have no plans to move the Butte Office. This office is operating efficiently and productively, and I find no basis to make any change. The record of the hearing will contain my response along these lines.

Your interest in the FBI is most appreciated, and my associates and I assure you we will work diligently to merit your continued support.

Sincerely,

REC-16 62-71319-48  
JUN 10 1974



BY SPECIAL  
MESSENGER

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1 - Mr. Bowers  
DJG:mfs  
(4)

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

December 27, 1974

2/17/00 60267 MLS/CLC/LWW  
910667

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Mansfield:

Enclosed is a copy of the 1974 FBI Annual Report which I thought you might like to have. For your information, the printing of this particular issue has been limited and it is not readily available for public distribution.

Sincerely yours,

C. M. Kelley

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

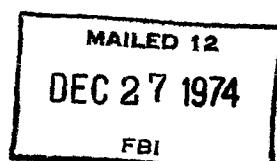
5 JAN 2 1975

Enclosure

1 - Congressional Services Office

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Telephone Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

JCW:nmi (4)



MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

January 23, 1975

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

DATE 2/17/00 60267 NLS/LCL/Cdw  
9/0662

Dear Senator Mansfield:

Thank you for your very thoughtful expression of confidence as reflected in the Congressional Record of January 21st. I certainly appreciate your inserting a copy of my press release of the same date concerning reports that the FBI has been maintaining dossiers on Congressmen. You may be assured that my colleagues and I will extend our full cooperation in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley

ENCLOSURE

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

1 - Butte  
1 - Congressional Services Office

REC-89

WPH:jac (5)

MAILED 6

JAN 23 1975

-FBI

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Telephone Rm: \_\_\_\_\_  
Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT



United States  
of America

# Congessional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 121

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1975

No. 6

## House of Representatives

The House was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, January 23, 1975, at 12 o'clock noon.

## Senate

TUESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1975

### ACTIVITIES OF THE FBI CONCERNING MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in connection with recent allegations that the FBI is currently improperly soliciting information concerning Members of Congress or misusing information in FBI files concerning Members of Congress, I ask unanimous consent that a release by FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley, for whom I have an extremely high regard, be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the release was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION,  
Washington, D.C., January 21, 1975.

FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley issued the following statement today:

"In connection with recent allegations that the FBI is currently improperly soliciting information concerning Members of Congress or misusing information in FBI files concerning Members of Congress, I wish to state unequivocally that such statements are erroneous and without any basis in fact."

"The policy of the FBI is that information concerning Members of Congress is collected when Members are the subjects or victims of an investigation or a specific background check is requested concerning the suitability for nomination to a position in the Executive and Judicial Branches. Solicitation of information concerning Members of Congress is done only as necessary to discharge our investigative responsibilities."

"Information concerning Members of Congress is maintained in various files at FBI Headquarters in Washington, D.C. Such files exist because they relate to an investigation or a background check, correspondence with the Member of Congress, or information not solicited by the FBI, but volunteered by the public. In this latter category, unsolicited information is received from time to time making allegations concerning Members of Congress as well as other individuals in public and private life. If such allegations appear to relate to matters within the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, they are appropriately investigated. If such matters do not reason-

AB INFORMATION COMPANY

INVESTIGATIVE SERVICE

2/17/00

60267 AL5446/2

9/0662

ably appear to relate to the investigative jurisdiction of the FBI, a reply letter is addressed to the correspondent advising him that his communication was received, but that the matters related do not appear to come within FBI investigative jurisdiction. Such correspondence and the official reply made by the FBI are retained as a record of official action taken by the FBI. Correspondence of this type is filed for record purposes.

"As indicated, Congressmen are treated substantially the same as any other citizen concerning whom the FBI may receive information. However, when information is received concerning employees of the Federal Government or those serving as Government officers in any of the three Branches of Government, as a matter of practice it would be submitted by FBI field divisions to the FBI Headquarters in Washington so that it would be available in the event a check of our records is necessary. Such routine name checks are conducted frequently concerning persons who are being considered for appointment to positions in the Judicial and Executive Branches. It is not possible to predict, when information is received, whether the individual whom it concerns will or will not at some time in the future be given consideration for such appointments. Therefore, all such information voluntarily submitted is retained for record purposes.

"In summary, it is the policy of the FBI to solicit information concerning Members of Congress only when there is investigative jurisdiction to justify the collection of such information. However, unsolicited information received from time to time is appropriately retained for record purposes. Further, it is the policy of the FBI that the use of such information would be limited to assistance in investigations and background checks and is never used to influence the judgment or actions of any Member of Congress."

"Early hearings are being scheduled before the House Judiciary Committee and I welcome the opportunity to appear and dispute the fallacious statements about the FBI's misuse of information concerning Members of Congress. I will be prepared to discuss in detail FBI practices and procedures in this regard."

The Senate met at 12 o'clock meridian and was called to order by the Vice President.

### PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Eternal Father, we give Thee thanks for this Nation which Thou hast given us for our heritage. Spare us from scorn of the past and from fear of the future. Make us great and strong in the things of the spirit. Show us how to be rich in proportion to the fewness of our wants—how to be strong in devotion to the elemental simplicities of life—home, family, friends, work, play, and worship. By faith and prayer, shape our lives, O Lord, for these testing times that we here may shape a program to lift America to new heights of justice, brotherhood, and peace.

In the Redeemer's name, we pray. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 17, 1975, be dispensed with.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

### COMMITTEE MEETINGS DURING SENATE SESSION

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that all committees may be authorized to meet during the session of the Senate today.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.



MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

November 5, 1975

Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep.-A.D.-Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep.-A.D.-Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

b7C

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Director Kelley:

This will acknowledge your letter of October 29 and the enclosed copies of the November issue of the FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin.

I appreciate your alerting me to the John C. Krsul article on the use of police dogs in catastrophe situations.

With best personal wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

Mike Mansfield  
REC-15  
62-7139-52  
NOV 10 1975

59 DEC 10 1975  
360

No work necessary

CORRESPONDENCE

① May 14, 1976

Honorable Mike Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C. 20510

2/17/00

60267 NLS/CLC/cw  
910662

Dear Senator:

I want to let you know how appreciative I am of your comments as set out in the Congressional Record of May 10, 1976. I felt that it was time that we indicate our position insofar as activities of the Bureau in the past and it is most encouraging that an outstanding statesman such as you has taken the time to recognize this effort. One of the great regrets that I have is that it is necessary from time to time for people as accomplished as you to decide to leave the national scene and we will no longer have the direct benefit of your guidance and dedication.

You are indeed a great man and your contributions to our progress and welfare will not be soon forgotten.

Sincerely,  
John Edward Kilby

1 - Butte

1 - Office of Congressional Affairs [initials]

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt (rewrite of letter prepared AWT:bjw 5-14-76) - Sent 5-14-76  
CMK:EDM (6)

60267 602-72319-5

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TIME 6:30 PM 9 0	
DATE 5-14-76	
BY JEW	

b69

23 MAY 18 1976

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Director Sec'y \_\_\_\_\_

MAIL ROOM  TELETYPE UNIT

5-14-76

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : Mr. J. B. Adams

DATE: 5-11-76

FROM : Legal Counsel

2/17/68 66267 NLS/GLC/CJW  
910662

SUBJECT: THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD

MAY 10, 1976

SENATE

## Flag Display

Pages S6718-S6719. The Senate amended and passed S. J. Res. 49, to update existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States. The text of the resolution is set forth in the Record.

## Intelligence Activities

Page S6740. Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (Maryland) spoke concerning information developed by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. He stated, "As set out in over 1,000 pages of the select committee's final report, the intelligence operations of the Government have been the exclusive prerogative of the executive branch. For nearly 40 years, Congress has abdicated its constitutional responsibilities to oversee and check the conduct of intelligence operations by the executive. In the resulting vacuum, great damage has been done to our system of Government and to the rights of the American people." Mr. Mathias went on to discuss facts set out in the report and added, "Third. The law has been systematically ignored in the conduct of intelligence operations. In but one example of many uncovered

- 1 - Mr. Decker - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Leavitt - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. McDermott - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Malmfeldt - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Mintz - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Moore - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Walsh - enclosure
- 1 - Mr. Daly - enclosure

vcs/bjc  
(16)

60-21817-  
23 MAY 18 1976  
NOT RECORDED  
10 MAY 18 1976  
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CONTINUED - OVER

b7C

60-1731  
Return to Room 3659-JEH

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Memorandum to Mr. Adams  
Re: The Congressional Record

SENATE - continued

by the select committee, more than a quarter of a million first class letters were opened and photographed in the United States by the CIA and FBI between 1940 and 1973—in direct violation of the fourth amendment, Supreme Court decisions and statutory law." Mr. Mathias pointed out that the work of the select committee has opened the way for Congress to bring the intelligence arm of the Government within the constitutional system.

Computer Problems in Government

Pages S6748-S6752. Senator Abraham Ribicoff (Connecticut) pointed out that, "The General Accounting Office, examining computer-related crimes in Federal programs, studied 69 individual cases that together totaled more than \$2 million in losses to the Government. The GAO inquiry revealed that computer fraud is a growing problem in both the Government and private sector and that, in many instances—no one knows how many—it is almost impossible to detect." The name of the GAO study is "Computer-Related Crimes in Federal Programs," dated April 29, 1976. Mr. Ribicoff advised that GAO obtained information from the Criminal Investigations Division of the Army, Navy Investigative Service, Air Force Office of Special Investigations, the FBI, etc. Mr. Ribicoff included an excerpt from a GAO report dated April 26, 1976, entitled "Improvements Needed in Managing Automated Decision-making by Computers Throughout the Federal Government." He also included an article from the May 10 Washington Star written by Rebecca Leet entitled "Two GAO Studies Criticize Lack of Controls on Computers."

Address By Director Kelley

Pages S6758-S6760. Senator Robert Morgan (North Carolina) pointed out that, "On Saturday, the Director of the FBI, Clarence M. Kelley, gave a truly remarkable speech at Westminster College in Fulton, Mo. The speech was remarkable not only for its candor but for its courage. In it, Mr. Kelley stated that he was 'truly sorry' for those actions of the FBI which had, in the past, infringed upon the rights and liberties of Americans." He commended Mr. Kelley and added, "I have, during the past year, been a frequent critic of the FBI. My work as a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee convinced me that indeed the FBI had stepped beyond law enforcement ----. Mr. Kelley's statement is the necessary first step to insure the FBI does not transgress legitimate bounds again." Mr. Morgan advised that it is up to Congress "not only to exercise diligent oversight over the activities of the FBI, but to enact standards which will guide those activities. It is my

Memorandum to Mr. Adams  
Re: The Congressional Record

SENATE - continued

hope that a statute setting out investigative standards for the FBI will be enacted in this or the 95th Congress." He inserted Mr. Kelley's speech in the Record.

Standing Committee on Intelligence Activities

Pages S6767-S6769. The Senate began consideration of S. Res. 400, establishing a Standing Committee of the Senate on Intelligence Activities. Further debate will be held on this measure today. Senator Howard H. Baker, Jr. (Tennessee) spoke in support of this legislation. He cited abuses by CIA, the FBI, etc., developed by the Select Committee on Intelligence. He went on to state, "A permanent oversight committee must have legislative and authorization authority. I feel this is vital to any successful oversight committee. ---- It is my view that the new committee must have exclusive jurisdiction over the CIA. I note that this is the position preferred and supported by the CIA itself. While the committee must have exclusive jurisdiction over the CIA, we can provide concurrent jurisdiction over the FBI and the remainder of the intelligence community. ---- The field of domestic intelligence is one that is important and one that includes espionage and counterintelligence. It is these two areas with which I am concerned. I am concerned because we must have better coordination between the CIA and the FBI in both espionage and counterintelligence. And, we must improve our intelligence product in these areas. The only way to accomplish this is to give the new oversight committee concurrent jurisdiction in these areas."

Supplemental Appropriations - Fiscal Year 1976

Pages S6769-S6783. The Senate began consideration of H.R. 13172, making supplemental appropriations for fiscal year 1976, and through September 30, 1976. Further debate will be held on this bill today. This measure contains funds in the amount of \$4,158,000 for the FBI for additional expenses.

Commendation of Director Kelley

Page S6783. Senator Mike Mansfield (Montana) spoke concerning the activities of the FBI over the past and stated, "The present Director of the FBI, Mr. Clarence Kelley, has indicated that the FBI did undertake illegal activities over a period of time, and indicated that he was extremely sorry, ----. I just want to say that, as far as Mr. Kelley is concerned, I

Memorandum to Mr. Adams  
Re: The Congressional Record

SENATE --continued

I have every faith in his administration of that particular bureau. I think he has done a very effective and good job under the most difficult circumstances. I would like the record to show that Mr. Kelley, as far as I am concerned, is entitled to a commendation for facing up to the facts as they existed, for bringing about a great deal in the way of reforms, and for promising to exercise a watchdog posture over the FBI in the years ahead. I think he is a good man doing a good job, and I believe he deserves the confidence and support of the Senate."

Adjournment: Until Tuesday, May 11, 1976, at 12 noon.

HOUSE

The proceedings of the House contained nothing of particular interest to the Bureau.

Adjournment: Until Tuesday, May 11, 1976, at 12 noon.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

Legislation To Amend Privacy Act - Hearings

Pages E2459-E2460. Congresswoman Bella S. Abzug (New York) advised that the Government Operations Subcommittee on Government Information and Individual Rights has begun hearings on H. R. 12039, H. R. 13192, and H. R. 169, bills that would "require that the victims of such illegal and improper programs as COINTELPRO—an FBI program, CHAOS—CIA, burglaries—FBI and CIA, mail openings—FBI and CIA, cable interceptions—National Security Agency, and the special service staff of the IRS be notified that they were targets or victims of these activities, told of their rights under the Privacy Act and the Freedom of Information Act, and afforded the option of having the unlawfully gathered files destroyed." Ms. Abzug pointed out that one victim of questionable activities on the part of intelligence agencies was Dr. Corliss Lamont, "a man who has long been a fighter for peace and social justice." She inserted in the Record an article from a recent issue of the Westsider, a weekly newspaper in her district, entitled "What The FBI Files Had To Say," written by Bruce Buckley. Ms. Abzug advised this article "sets forth some of Dr. Lamont's experiences with these agencies."

11/17  
K - 4 -

APPROVED: *[Signature]*

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Dep. AD Adm.....	Plan. & Eval.....
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Asst. Dir.: <i>[Signature]</i>	Inspection.....
Adm. Serv.....	Intell.....

*[Signature]*

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

June 1, 1976

b7C

Honorable Clarence Kelley  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
United States Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C. 20535

Dear Clarence:

This will acknowledge receipt of your good letter of May 14th which I appreciated receiving.

I want to thank you for the very kind words expressed in your letter. Events - and that is what history really is - have a way of catching up with you and there comes a time when one must decide to stay or to go. Maureen and I have decided it was the latter, and while we do so with regret and relief, we feel that it was the wise thing to do.

You may be assured, however, that our interests in the Nation, the Congress and in our state will never lessen, and on behalf of both of us, I am saying so long but not good-bye.

Sincerely,

Mike Mansfield

REGD

EX-115

JUN 17 1976

no act necessary  
is a sufficient  
Keller, 5/1/76 SWS

58 JUN 30 1976

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RECORDED IN INDEX

2/17/00 60267 MS/CLC/JRW  
910662

Mike Mansfield

REGD

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EX-115

JUN 17 1976

no act necessary  
is a sufficient  
Keller, 5/1/76 SWS



United States  
of America

# Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 94<sup>th</sup> CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 122

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1976

No. 30

## Senate

### SENATOR MANSFIELD ANNOUNCES HIS RETIREMENT

Mr. MANSFIELD. Mr. President, in 1942, I was elected for the first time to serve in the 78th Congress as a Representative of the people of the western district of Montana;

And, for an additional four consecutive terms, was reelected to the House.

In 1953, I entered the 83d Congress after being elected as a Senator from Montana and sworn as a Senator of the United States.

And, for three additional consecutive terms, was reelected to the Senate.

In 1957 the Senate elected me as majority whip and, in 1961, as majority leader.

The flow of responsibility has been continuous from 1943 onward.

These years in the Congress of the United States span a complete change in the membership of the Senate, except for the Senator from Mississippi (Mr. EASTLAND) and the Senator from Arkansas (Mr. McCLELLAN), both of whom entered the Senate in the same year of my entry into the House.

These years encompass:

One-sixth of the Nation's history since independence;

The administrations of seven Presidents;

The assassination of a President and other extreme outrages against human decency;

Able political leadership and seamy politics and chicanery;

The dawn of the nuclear age and men on the Moon;

A great war and a prelude to:

Two more wars and an uneasy peace; and

A dim perception of world order and an uncertain hope for international peace.

Through this and more, the Senate, together with the House, has been the people's institution. In all this and more, I have believed and believe it still, that the Federal Government will not atrophy and the people's liberties will be safe from tyranny if the Senate remains vigorous, independent, and vigilant. The Senate is stronger, more responsive, more alive, more innovative today, than it was at the time of my entry so many years ago.

As the 94th Congress—my 17th Congress—moves toward a close, I find myself in my 72d year. I am in good health and of clear mind. My interest in the Senate remains deep and I have not become indifferent to the Nation's affairs.

Insofar as running for the Senate again is concerned, in a constitutional sense, it is my judgment that only the people by their votes can deem a candidate too old for office. Or, to be sure, an incumbent may so deem himself. Either way, that is not a decisive factor in my own case.

My conclusion has been reached in this instance with my wife, Maureen Hayes Mansfield, who has been with me through all these years and whose sensitive counsel, deep understanding, and great love have been so much a part of whatever may be the sum of my contribution.

It seems to me that the time has come to perform a final public service; to the Nation, to the Senate, and to the people of Montana. A great public trust has been reposed in me in so many ways and for so many years. For whatever time remains to me I shall ever be grateful to the Nation, the Senate, and to my State for this confidence.

I ask now that this trust be shifted to other shoulders. In particular, I ask the people of Montana to tap a new source from within the State—a new source of dedication and leadership to send to the Senate in the 95th Congress.

There is a time to stay and a time to go. Thirty-four years is not a long time time but it is time enough.

I will not be a candidate for election to the Senate of the 95th Congress.

*Edmund S. Mansfield*

MIKE MANSFIELD  
MONTANA

United States Senate  
Office of the Majority Leader  
Washington, D.C. 20510

December 30, 1976

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Assoc. Dir.	_____
Dep. AD Adm.	_____
Dep. AD Inv.	_____
Asst. Dir.:	_____
Adm. Serv.	_____
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9/06/62

Mr. Clarence M. Kelley  
Director  
Federal Bureau of Investigation  
Department of Justice  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Mr. Kelley:

This will acknowledge your good letter of December 23,  
written on behalf of yourself and your associates in the FBI.

Maureen and I want to thank you for your very kind  
letter. The decision to retire from the Senate was a diffi-  
cult one but one that had to be made, and we are deeply  
grateful for the understanding and good wishes of so many good  
friends like you.

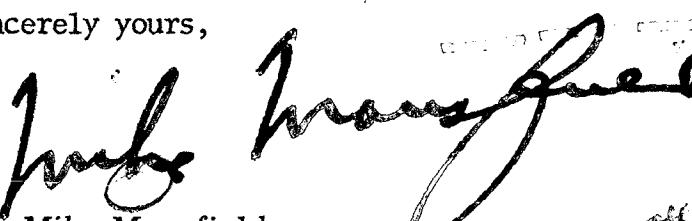
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With best personal wishes to you and your associates,

I am

Sincerely yours,

  
Mike Mansfield

24 JAN 6 1977

5 JAN 1977  
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December 23, 1976

Honorable Michael J. Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

FBI - WASHINGTON BUREAU  
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

2/17/00 60267 NLS/LLC/CW  
910662

Dear Senator Mansfield:

As you prepare to leave the Senate, my associates and I express our deep appreciation for your interest in and support of the FBI during your Senate career, particularly in connection with your distinguished service on the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee. We are grateful for your help and wish you the very best in the years to come.

Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley  
Director

l - Butte  
l - Office of Congressional Affairs

NOTE: Letter requested by Budget and Accounting Section, Finance and Personnel Division, in view of Senator Mansfield's past association with the Bureau.

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Return to Bureau / 354 JEH  
62-21319-51

ENCLOSURE

December 23, 1976

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Honorable Michael J. Mansfield  
United States Senate  
Washington, D. C.

Dear Senator Mansfield:

2/17/00 60267 NLS/CC/CWW  
910662

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Sincerely yours,

Clarence M. Kelley

Director

l - Butte

l - Office of Congressional Affairs REC-52

NOTE: Letter requested by Budget and Accounting Section, Finance and Personnel Division, in view of Senator Mansfield's past association with the Bureau.

REC-52 62-11-11-50  
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Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Asst. Dir.:  
Adm. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Mgmt. \_\_\_\_\_  
Inv. \_\_\_\_\_  
Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Cty \_\_\_\_\_

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APPROVED:

Director \_\_\_\_\_  
Assoc. Dir. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Adm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Dep. AD Inv. \_\_\_\_\_

Adm. Serv. \_\_\_\_\_  
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Original hand delivered  
11:00 AM 12/24/76

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